FBIS DAILY REPORT

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LLESHI SENDS NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS TO BURMA'S NE WIN

AU031404Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 3 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to President Ne Win of Burma:

On the anniversary of the proclamation of Burma's independence, in the name of the Albanian people and of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, I send you best wishes for the prosperity of the Burmese people.

SHEHU VISITS FIGURATIVE ART WORKS EXHIBITION

AU031946Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 3 Jan 79 AU

[Text] This afternoon Comrade Mehmet Shehu, party Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, visited the national exhibition of figurative art works devoted to the centenary of the Albanian league formed in Prizren. In this visit he was accompanied by Tefta Cami, minister of education and culture; Fiqret Shehu, party Central Committee member; and Dritero Agolli, chairman of the Albanian Union of Writers and Artists. During his visit there Comrade Mehmet Shehu highly appraised the works of the exhibition for their sound ideal substance and their artistic standard.

ATA: PEOPLE START 1979 TASKS WITH 'REVOLUTIONARY ENTHUSIASM'

LD031048Y Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 3 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Tirana, 3 Jan, ATA--The Albanian working people started the work for the realisation of the tasks for 1979 with revolutionary enthusiasm and optimism. This is the fourth year of the 6th Five-Year Plan and the year of the grand festivity of the 35th anniversary of the liberation of the homeland and the triumph of the people's revolution.

Tidings are coming in from the huge construction sites, from that of the Light of the Party hydropower station of Fierze, the Steel of the Party metallurgical complex of Elbasan, from the plants, combines and factories, from the agricultural cooperatives and enterprises, reporting on the victories with which the working collectives met the new year, the drive with which they have started the new battle for this year.

The newspapers reflect these victories and perspectives opened for the fourth year of this five-year plan. ZERI I POPULLIT emphasizes in its editorial that the Albanian people, under the leadership of the party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, relying on their own forces and surmounting and breaking through the savage imperialist-revisionist encirclement and blockade, to which was also added the hostile, anti-Marxist and anti-Albanian activity of the Chinese revisionists, have waged a heroic struggle and have done a great work for the fulfillment of the tasks.

The achievements of the three years of this five-year plan, continues the newspaper, are inspiring. This fills us with pride, and at the same time inspires us to mobilize to turn the year 1979, the year of the 35th anniversary of the liberation of the homeland and of the establishment of the people's power, into a year of the greater realisations in the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the tasks of the five year plan.

The party and state have taken all measures so that the projects left incomplete by the Chinese revisionists be completed self-reliantly and other important steps be made forward in the realisation of investments and in construction.

In conclusion ZERI I POPULLIT stresses that the working class, armymen all the Albanian communists, cadres and working people will mobilize all the forces to turn the year 1979 into a year of even greater victories in the construction and strengthening of the defence of our socialist homeland.

ZERI I POPULLIT COMMENTS ON CORRECTNESS OF PARTY LINE IN 1978

LD031132Y Tirana ATA in English 0950 GMT 3 Jan 79 LD

["Nothing Can Divert the Peoples From the Road of the Struggle for the Realisation of their Aspirations"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 3 Jan, ATA--The newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT writes in an article that the course of events in the year 1978 once more proved what Comrade Enver Hoxha has said that "the world is at a stage when the question of the revolution and national liberation of the peoples is not only an aspiration and a perspective, but also a problem taken up for solution".

The year 1978 was a year which greatly enhanced the correct principled Marxist-Leninist stand of the PLA and of the PSR of Albania in the field of the foreign policy.

The prestige of the PLA and the PSR of Albania has been even more enhanced in the international arena. The support of and the great solidarity of the Marxist-Leninist parties, of the friends of Socialist Albania, of the Albanians abroad and of the progressive people from various countries of the world after the hostile and unilateral act of the Chinese revisionists of cutting off of all the economic, civil and military aid to the PSR of Albania, came to the fore with a new force. The open letter of the C.C. of the PLA and of the Government of the PSR of Albania addressed to the Chinese revisionist leadership had and continues to have an extraordinary repercussion in the world because it expresses the unshaken and resolute stand of the PLA and of the Albanian people towards every imperialist and revisionist pressure.

The year 1978 proved the consolidation of consolidation of the Marxist-Leninist parties. The Marxist-Leninist parties have intensified the struggle against the rotten bourgeois system, against the anti-people's laws, against the aggressive activity of U.S. imperialism and Soviet social imperialism, as well as against the revisionist theories. By denouncing the reactionary anti-Marxist character of the theory of the "three worlds", the Marxist-Leninist parties have come out even stronger, clearer and more determined on the road of the sacred mission of the proletarian revolution.

After pointing out that the previous year deepened the crisis of the bourgeois-revisionist system, the newspaper stresses that the labouring masses went on powerful revolts, demonstrations and strikes, once more expressing their determination to win the rights through the class struggle.

The article exposes the attempts of the Soviet and Chinese social imperialists, the modern revisionists, Eurocommunists, social democrats and all the renegades to undermine the movement of the working class, to weaken it by channelling it in the road of compromises and of the "solutions" in the context of the bourgeois legislation.

By openly collaborating with the U.S. imperialists and other imperialists, with the darkest reaction, with the chieftains of the fascist and ultrareactionary regimes, the Chinese revisionists further deepened their counterrevolutionary course, betraying and selling out the genuine interests of the Chinese people and of the other peoples of the world.

The year 1978, stresses ZERI I POPULLIT, once again clearly revealed that behind the olive branch of Carter and Brezhnev and company, lurk their feverish war preparations, the aim of the superpowers to dominate the world. Here we should stress the big state chauvinistic policy pursued by the Chinese revisionists, who dream of transforming China into a new imperialist superpower, something which aggravated still more the international situation. Relying on the counterrevolutionary theory of the "three worlds," offspring of the socalled "Mao Zedong [Mao Tse-tung] thought," the reactionary activity of the Chinese social imperialists has been extended now in every region of the world. They are closely linked with U.S. imperialism, Japanese militarists and the West German revanchists, as well as with the other imperialists, against the freedom and independence of the peoples, against the revolution and socialism. On the other hand, the Chinese revisionists have opened all China's doors to the foreign capital.

During 1978, continues the newspaper, the Balkans became more than in any other year, an area of pilgrimage by the Moscow, Washington, Beijing [Peking] emissaries and those of the other imperialist countries. The bourgeois and revisionist diplomacy, through different means, tricks, flatteries and promises, interferes in the Balkans to preserve there an unstabilized situation, to set the Balkan countries against one another, thus to maintain this area as a "powder keg." In face of these attempts, the interests of the peoples of the Balkans require that these intrigues and aggressive plans be resolutely opposed. After pointing out the intensification of the struggle of the peoples for genuine freedom and national liberation, the increase of revolts of the people against the fascist dictatorship and in general against the reactionary regimes, ZERI I POPULLIT concludes: The year 1978 revealed more clearly what Comrade Enver Hoxha stressed that "nothing can save imperialism, capitalism and revisionism from the merciless revenge of the proletariat and of the peoples, nothing can save them from the constant contradictions, from the revolutionaries, from the inevitable death."

BRIEFS

RAILROAD SYSTEM EXTENSION PLANNED--All collectives in Shkoder District are facing greater tasks than ever in 1979: Overall industrial output is expected to increase 10.6 percent, exports 24 percent, labor productivity over 10 percent and the volume of construction over 18 percent more than in the previous year. In addition to the work to be carried out at the site of the Koman hydroelectric powerplant and on other economic and sociocultural projects, work will also begin on the construction of the Lac-Shkoder railroad. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 3 Jan 79 AU]

RAILROAD TUNNEL CONSTRUCTION--After intensive work lasting 3 and 1/2 years, today, on the threshold of the new year, the miners working on the country's biggest tunnel under the Qafe E Thanes mountain range in Pogradec District completed the last blast which joined the two arms of the tunnel on the Prenjas Gur I Kuq railroad. The tunnel is 3,050 meters long. The celebrations on the occasion were also attended by Pili Karkaneci, first secretary of the Pogradec District party committee. The work on the tunnel involved many difficulties, which were overcome successfully. The work involved the pouring of 25,000 cubic meters of concrete and digging out 150,000 cubic meters of earth and rock. Work is now going on to lay the rails for the railroad which will terminate at the iron-nickel purification plant. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 28 Dec 78 AU]

ZHIVKOV MAKES NEW YEAR'S GREETINGS SPEECH

LD312022Y Sofia BTA in English 1849 GMT 31 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Sofia, 31 Dec, BTA--Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the State Council, stated in his new year's greetings speech to the Bulgarian people: "For us the old year was particularly notable with the celebration of the centenary of Bulgaria's liberation from the five-century-long Ottoman yoke. Naturally, the jubilee has become a triumph of the fraternal Bulgaro-Soviet friendship as well. The historical turns which our motherland experienced in the years of the first free century, the victories she won, pass again before our eyes and again we were filled with the great satisfaction of the awareness that for 35 years already Bulgaria has marched next to the Soviet Union and will be marching throughout the centuries--free, independent, flourishing, communist!"

Further on Mr Todor Zhivkov emphasized that last year this country has achieved new successes in her development--as compared to 1977 her national revenue has gone up by six percent, the industrial output--by seven percent, and, irrespective of the bad natural conditions, the farm output has increased by five percent. Bulgaria's first party and state leader also underscored the successes in education, health care and culture. He said: "Socialist democratism is becoming still greater. The specific nature of the socialist social system stands out more clearly as a great historic gain of the popular masses, their deed and fate."

Mr Todor Zhivkov continued: "In 1978 the socialist community achieved new great successes in the development of the economy and in consolidating the power of defence; her authority and role in the struggle for peace and social progress in the world have increased. The meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries, which was held last November in Moscow, offered an overall and specific programme for curbing the arms race, for total and absolute disarmament, for preserving and consolidating peace."

Dwelling on the international theoretical conference under the motto "Construction of Socialism and Communism and World Progress," which was recently held in Sofia, Mr Todor Zhivkov stressed that it has been generally assessed as a bright manifestation of the unity of the international communist movement, a new impulse for the Marxist-Leninist theoretical thought and practice.

In his greetings speech Mr Todor Zhivkov also underlined the further successful development of Bulgaria's international relations. He said: "The prestige and authority of the Bulgarian Communist Party and of the People's Republic of Bulgaria have reached new heights, their names were pronounced with respect in new parts of the world."

In conclusion Mr Todor Zhivkov extended, on behalf of the party and state leadership, best wishes for prosperity and happiness to the entire people. The Bulgarian head of state emphasized: "May the year 1979 be peaceful and joyous, fruitful and rich in working victories and new successes in the struggle for peace and friendship among peoples!"

BCP SENDS GREETINGS TO AFGHAN NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY

AU031903Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 3 Jan 79 AU

[Text] The BCP Central Committee has sent a greetings message to the National Democratic Party Central Committee of Afghanistan on the occasion of the 14th anniversary of its founding.

We believe, the greetings message says, that the cooperation between the BCP and the National Democratic Party of Afghanistan will continue to develop and deepen. We also express wishes to your party and to all the people of Afghanistan for further successes in achieving the elevated goals set by the April revolution.

BTA REPORTS SCIENTIFIC, TECHNOLOGICAL COOPERATION WITH USSR

AU040922Y Sofia BTA in English 0805 GMT 4 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, 4 Jan, BTA--Nearly 30 Bulgaro-Soviet cooperation agreements in various spheres of science and technology have been concluded in the past two years alone. In the current five-year period of 1976-1980 217 Soviet and 162 Bulgarian research and designing organizations are working jointly on 620 themes, which amounts to half the themes Bulgarian researchers and specialists are elaborating on a bilateral basis. The 1976-1980 cooperation plan of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union lists 46 complex subjects. It was for the first time in world practice that the two countries drew up coordinated plans for joint work on four tasks of top priority for their national economies. These coordinated plans provide for joint efforts, from the researching down to the transfer-into-production activity. The above-mentioned four tasks are: Organizing the manufacture of standardized pneumatic parts of a new generation to be used in automating technological processes, the manufacture of plastic parts after the Bulgarian method of counter-pressure casting, the manufacture of non-woven fabrics for the dress-making and the footwear industries and the building of technically sophisticated automated irrigation systems.

The work the Bulgarian and the Soviet academies are jointly engaged in, covers the invention of technologies and devices that are basically different from the conventional ones: The applied research into microelectronics, quantum mechanics, vacuum and emission electrical engineering, the structure of inorganic elements, catalysis and adsorption, etc.

The two countries have embarked on a higher form of scientific and technological integration--the setting up of joint research institutes and laboratories, research-and-manufacture enterprises, etc. Among these are the Interprograma Bulgaro-Soviet research computing equipment institute, the Electroinstrument research and manufacture organization, the joint designing board for radio-technical equipment for the needs of agriculture, etc. Of the 93 Bulgaro-Soviet tasks accomplished in 1976, 72 have already been transferred into the Bulgarian practice yielding a total annual "crop" of more than 8 million leva. In that same year the Bulgarian economy saved millions by making use of the 144 sets of Soviet scientific and technical documentation.

The ties of cooperation with their Bulgarian colleagues brings benefit and profit for the Soviet side, too. Bulgarian experience is applied in the manufacture of refrigerators, compressors, photographic paper and also in building and agriculture.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH AFGHANISTAN

AU031358Y Sofia BTA in English 1328 GMT 3 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, 3 Jan, BTA--Here today, prompted by the desire to expand their relations on a mutually advantageous basis in a broad and all-round way, Bulgaria and Afghanistan signed a protocol for the expansion of economic cooperation.

Evaluating the documents as an important step in this direction, the two sides emphasized the existing very good prospects for Bulgaro-Afghanistani trade and economic cooperation. Stress was laid on the dynamism in bilateral trade which reflects the uninterruptedly growing economic potential of the two countries, as well as their good will to develop new forms of economic cooperation.

It is envisaged for Bulgaria to supply Afghanistan with six brick mills, a house building combine and two furniture factories. Talks were held on the participation of Bulgarian organizations in designing and building industrial projects in Afghanistan. Agreement was reached in principle also on the delivery of building machines and materials by Bulgarian foreign trade corporations and firms.

During the ten-day visit here of the Afghanistani economic delegation two contracts were also signed with the Bulgarian Balkancarimpex and Technoimport import and export firms. The first provides for deliveries of Bulgarian mechanical handling equipment worth 2.5 million foreign currency leva, and the second for the delivery of central heating plant, also worth 2.5 million foreign currency leva. Extensive information was exchanged on the import and export potential and market demands of the two countries.

GEOLOGISTS TO EXPAND PRESENCE IN IRAQ, AFRICAN COUNTRIES

AU040925Y Sofia BTA in English 0815 GMT 4 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, 4 Jan, BTA--In 1979 the Bulgargeomin economic organization will expand its geological prospecting work in Africa. Bulgargeomin specialists will prospect for oil in Libya and for minerals in Iraq. Negotiations are underway for a group of Bulgarian geologists to leave for Angola. Bulgarians will also prospect for minerals chiefly in Mozambique, Tanzania, Somalia, Zambia and Ethiopia.

In 1978 Bulgargeomin won the international prize "Pheonicia" conferred under the patronage of the Government of Malta. The organization was awarded for geological prospecting and mining in a number of developing countries, and for promoting relations of cooperation with kindred organizations from various countries. More than 1500 Bulgarians are engaged in geological prospecting in Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Mongolia, Guinea, Ethiopia and Somalia.

In Iraq, where Bulgarian geologists have been working for eight years now, a new oil field was discovered, and in Tunisia lead and zinc ore and barite deposits. Underground waters have been found in the deserts of Algeria and Libya. Bulgarian engineers have found polymetal deposits in Congo.

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S ASSEMBLY--An international children's assembly "Banner of Peace" will take place in Sofia between 15-25 August 1979. The assembly, which will take place under UNESCO auspices and Todor Zhivkov's honorary patronage, will represent Bulgaria's contribution to the UN international children's year. [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Dec 78 p 2 AU]

GREEK JOURNALISTS' VISIT--A delegation of the Northern Greece Union of Journalists led by (Petro Monzalas), chairman of the union, visited Bulgaria at the invitation of the Union of Bulgarian Journalists. The Greek delegation met with a delegation of Bulgarian Journalists. At the meeting the delegations expressed the opinion that journalists must cooperate in implementing in life the principles of neighborliness, cooperation and security. [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Dec 78 p 2 AU]

HUSAK ASSESSES RESULTS OF 1978, PROSPECTS FOR 1979

LD011716Y Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 1 Jan 79 LD

[New Year's address to the nation by Gustav Husak, secretary general of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR--recorded]

[Text] Dear Comrades, dear fellow citizens: On entering the new year 1979 I want to greet you all and to congratulate you on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Central Committee of the National Front and the Czechoslovak Government and in my own name. I wish you good health, happiness, successful work and contentment in your family life. I also want to greet our fellow citizens who are fulfilling their work obligations beyond the borders of our fatherland.

In the course of these holidays we have bid the past year farewell. We can say with justification that it was a good year for our people and fatherland. We have advanced in the fulfillment of the program of the 15th CPCZ Congress. The material and spiritual richness of our society has been enhanced. In accordance with the goals of our plan, our national economy has developed further. Our industrial, building and agricultural output has increased. In many sectors we have achieved clear progress.

We have successfully completed the third year of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. The volume of industrial production in the past year was double the volume of production in 1967, and that is not a small figure. So far the highest grain crop harvest of our country has been achieved--almost 11 million tons. New important buildings were put into operation in industry, along with the second section of the Prague subway, new highway sections, about 130,000 modern dwellings--some still with problems concerning their completion--and a large number of new school's and buildings for children's, health, cultural, commercial and other activities which serve the working people. The people's living standard has further improved. Last year purchases on the domestic market, for instance, were double the level of 1966, expressed in comparable prices. This also shows the growth of the population's income.

We are able to state with pleasure that the favorable population trend has continued. Our life is being enriched by new scientific and artistic works. Socialist consciousness at work has deepened, the unity of the classes and social strata has been strengthened, the fraternal alliance of Czechs, Slovaks and the nationalities of our state has been consolidated, our socialist system has been strengthened, and the link between the leading force of our society--the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia--and the broadest strata of the people has strengthened.

An expression of the superiority of our socialist democracy is the broad participation of the working people in the aministration and direction of the state, in the National Front activities and its components, the national committees, as well as their overall creative initiative and civic involvement. The high work and political activity of our people has strengthened the conviction that the meaning and purpose of the labors of the CPCZ and our socialist state lie in bringing about the welfare of man, the fullest possible satisfaction of the material and intellectual needs of the working people and a happy and free life.

The successes, which we have achieved in the past year, are not small and, in the conditions of the contemporary world, not all that natural as it might appear. Great effort and overcoming many obstacles have been needed. The working people have shown devotion and daily heroism in the most varied sectors of the national economy: In factories, fields, building sites, transportation, scientific institutes, hospitals, schools, shops--in short, in all places of work--in order to fulfill the plan tasks.

All we achieved last year was the result of purposeful work by our people. Thus I want to sincerely thank all you workers, farmers, intellectuals, women, youth and other citizens who, through conscientious work, are increasing the material and spiritual wealth of our society and expressing by your attitude support for the policy and aims of the CPCZ.

Dear fellow citizens, in spite of the successes achieved we are not closing our eyes to difficulties and shortcomings. We openly talk about them and are striving consistently and energetically to overcome them. The growth of demand in our society, together with unavoidable external influences, particularly the signs of a crisis in the capitalist economy, make it a more urgent demand for us to work better, to improve the quality of our products and to assess the results achieved more demandingly. In our society a simple principle is valid: If we want to live better, we must work better, more responsibly, more intelligently and produce more effectively. This was reiterated with the utmost urgency by the Central Committee of our party at its meetings in March and December last year.

Life urgently demands an increase in the efforts for fulfilling the plan at every place of work, achieving better economy, developing full responsibility for one's sector, supporting good work and eliminating shortcomings with greater determination. Every unit of our economy must increase its contribution this year to the fulfillment of tasks, uncover reserves, improve the organization of production and apply the findings of science and technology more rapidly. Our society has all that is needed to master these demanding tasks and to insure the further growth of the economy and our living standards. However, it is necessary to make better and more effective use of the opportunities given us by our developed economy and our socialist social system.

Dear friends, last year we were able to successfully develop our peaceful creative work thanks to favorable international conditions. Czechoslovakia's position in the world was further improved and its external security was strengthened. An important contribution to this was made by the further strengthening and deepening of the alliance, friendship and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. A great event in the life of our people was the visit to Czechoslovakia of the party and government delegation from the Soviet Union under Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. It has become an important stimulus for the further deepening of friendship and fraternal cooperation in all fields. It was also a contribution to the efforts for peace of the socialist states.

We are fully aware of the importance in today's world of mutual cooperation for the development of the socialist countries. Thanks to this cooperation, which continually encompasses new spheres, we were able to see in March of last year the joyful event when the first Czechoslovak citizen, together with his Soviet friends, entered space.

On the threshold of the New Year we send cordial congratualtions and fraternal greetings to the people of the Soviet Union and other socialist states and wish them further successes in the building and all-round flourishing of their countries. The main aim of our foreign policy is and will remain in the coming year the safeguarding of our people's peaceful life; we consider it our obligation to help spare the world from the disaster of war. We want to make the life or our children even more beautiful and happier. We are glad that for the first time throughout the centuries of European development, a generation has grown up over 35 years which has not gone through the suffering of war. The common aim of the countries of the socialist community is--as we worded it in the recently adopted declaration of the Warsaw Pact states--to see that mankind enters the 21st century in conditions of lasting peace and far-reaching international cooperation.

Experience has taught us that the firmer the unity of the socialist community, the more successful will be the basis for attaining this aim. The aggressive forces of imperialism and reaction are still active in the world. They are trying by every means at their disposal to prevent the development of international detente. In spite of these activities, there exist real possibilities to further improve the international climate. We believe that an important contribution to this will be made by the treaty between the Soviet Union and the United States, now being prepared, on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons.

Together with all world progressive forces we shall continue to strive for an end to the feverish arms race, for the further strengthening of peace and international security and for the growth of confidence, cooperation and friendship among nations. Our people support with the utmost sympathy the just struggle of nations, of the working people, of all progressive movements against imperialist domination and racial discrimination and for national and social rights and freedom and independence. We express full internationalist solidarity with all progressive and peace-loving forces of the world, primarily the working people and the fraternal communist and workers parties, in their struggle for peace, freedom, democracy and social progress, and we send them our New Year greetings.

Comrades, we are entering the New Year in which we shall continue along the path which has been proved right by almost 10 years of experience and results. This path is in accordance with the interests of the people and it has the support of the people. It is a dignified fulfillment of the inheritance and revolutionary principles of the working class and our working people, the ideas of the national liberation struggle and the program of socialist construction. This year we shall recall that 35 years ago came the climax of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people, an important part of which was the Slovak national uprising. With the heroic battles at Dukla 35 years ago, the Soviet and Czechoslovak soldiers began to liberate our country. Let us also recall that 30 years ago the ninth session of the CPCZ approved the general line of the construction of socialism in our country.

The historic path we have covered amounts to a concrete assessment of our present possibilities and resources, and these make it possible for us to face the future with faith and optimism. We gain strength from the committed support of our people, from the good results achieved, from the experiences we have gathered and from cooperation with our allies and friends. We are convinced that this year, too, we will succeed in our good work and that through our creative work we will contribute to the further development of our dear country, the Czechoslvak Socialist Republic. We all sincerely wish to see the new year as a year of peace for us and for all mankind, and we will strive to achieve this.

Dear friends, once again I wish you good health, happiness, contentment, success in work and satisfaction in your personal life.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE CUBA ON REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

AU0311000Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Jan 79 p 1 AU

[CTK report: CSSR Representatives' Congratulations to Havana; Comradely Greetings on the 20th Anniversary of the Victory of Cuban Revolution"]

[Text] Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal have sent the following congratulatory telegram to Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution:

Dear Comrade Castro, in the name of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Czechoslovak Government and all Czechoslovak people, we are sending to you, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, and the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba and all fraternal Cuban people most sincere greetings and cordial congratulations on the occasion of an important jubilee of the Republic of Cuba--the 20th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution.

A long and heroic road, redeemed by the blood of thousands of Cuban patriots, led to the victory of your revolution. The historic attack on the Moncada Barracks ushered in the stage of the revolutionary transformation of Cuban society and showed its people the road to the struggle for a new, just, socialist society. The landing of Granma, the fighting in Sierra Madre and in other places in Cuba, resolutely supported by workers and popular masses, led to the victory of the Cuban revolution and to the establishment of the first worker and peasant state in the Western hemisphere. Your revolution finally broke the chain of imperialist oppression in Latin America. It has shown itself to be a mighty power, inspiring the further development of the subjugated nations' anti-imperialist struggle.

The liquidation of the bourgeoisie's power apparatus, the elimination of illiteracy, land reform and the expropriation of the domestic and foreign capital created conditions for a gradual construction of socialist society. The Cuban people, relying on the unshakable friendship with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, led by its Marxist-Leninist vanguard--the Communist Party of Cuba--has overcome the difficulties caused by the imperialist blockade and other aggressive acts of imperialism and domestic reaction, and is achieving decisive victories on the road of this construction.

We highly value Cuba's peace and principled international foreign policy, its active share in the nonalined countries' movement. The principled and consistent stand of the Communist Party of Cuba and Cuban people, proceeding from the positions of proletarian and socialist internationalism, from the principles of peaceful coexistence and relaxation of international tension, from the struggle against imperialism, racism, apartheid and for the rights of nations to self-determination, is highly valued by nations of all continents.

The Czechoslovak working people highly value the great efforts the Cuban people have made to fulfillthe tasks laid down by the historic first congress of the Communist Party of Cuba. Their implementation will undoubtedly contribute to further raising the standard of living of the Cuban people, who are welcoming the 20th anniversary of the revolution with enthusiastic activity and initiative.

The people of our socialist fatherland, led by the CPCZ, stand firmly on the positions of Marxism-Leninism, proletarian and socialist internationalism, all-round cooperation and firm friendship with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. By their work they are fulfilling the resolutions of the 15th CPCZ Congress in all walks of our socialist society's life. They are convinced that, especially in the current conditions, when imperialism continues to implement its policy of domination, oppression and inequality, the assertion of international relations of a new type and consolidation of the socialist countries' unity and cohesion is assuming extraordinary importance.

Cuba and the CSSR, as well as the CEMA member-countries, have more than once emphasized the necessity to continue deepening the cooperation among the other member-countries of this organization in the interest of expanding the international division of labor and implementing the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration.

The unshakable and ever deepening friendship and cooperation between the nations of the CSSR and Cuba, stemming from our common road to socialism, from our common principles and goals, contributes to the consolidation of the socialist countries' unity in their struggle against imperialism, reaction, the relaxation of tension, consolidation of peace and the victory of peace throughout the world.

In the course of our mutual and deepening cooperation we have achieved no small successes. In accordance with the line of the 15th CPCZ Congress we will continue firmly and resolutely to implement the program of building an advanced socialist society, we will continue to develop and strengthen fraternal relations between our parties, and deepen the unshakable friendship between the Czechoslovak and Cuban peoples.

Dear Comrade Castro, on the occasion of the historic 20th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution, we wish sincerely and from the bottom of our hearts the Cuban communists and all Cuban people many new successes in building socialism in your beautiful country, in the struggle for peace and socialism throughout the world.

Long live and strengthen the unshakable friendship between the people of the CSSR and the Republic of Cuba!

CUBA'S INTERNATIONALIST POSITION REVIEWED

AU021945Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Dec 78 p 6 AU

[Julius P. Loerincz article: "Cuba 20; So That Dreams Become Reality"]

[Excerpts] Cuba is not only accepting the fruit of internationalism, for instance in the form of the solidarity and assistance from other socialist states in the most difficult decisive moments, or in everyday cooperation with them; it is also showing that it is internationalist itself, and it is showing this with devotion and a self-evident revolutionary attitude. The same applies with regard to us, for instance in the justified concern manifested by Cuban comrades over the acts of rightwing-opportunist forces and counterrevolutionary trends in our country during the years of the critical development in our party and society, as well as in their continued active support of the new CPCZ leadership which took over in 1969.

Here we would like to say that Cuba has become a creative factor in the rapprochement process of socialist countries and consolidation of the socialist positions in the world because it is harmoniously fulfilling the two components of its internationalist duty, as formulated by Lenin. It is also because the Cuban communists and their leading personalities, who are today members of the Cuban Communist Party's Central Committee Politburo and its Central Committee have succeeded, as true Marxist-Leninists, in creatively combining the international revolutionary experience acquired in the implementation of the ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin and the laws following this for the revolutionary changes on the one hand, and specific conditions in Cuba and the legacy of such giants of the Cuban anticolonialist, anti-imperialist, national-liberation and revolutionary battle as Marti, Maceo, Agramonte, Balino, Mella and others on the other hand. This is exactly why it is absolutely untenable for the West to attempt to expalin Cuba's internationalist acts as the Cuban "export of the revolution"--the Cuban comrades know very well that revolutionary changes cannot be foisted on any society from the outside. Every nation decides its own revolution. After all, this is confirmed by the experience of all victorious socialist revolutions, including the one in Cuba.

Of course, all this does not mean that true revolutionaries should become only passive observers of reality in the present world and wait with folded arms for some changes to take place "by divine will," and do this at a time when imperialism is striving to use all means accessible to it for disrupting and weakening socialism, expecting counter-revolution, reviving colonialism and so forth. That is why Cuba, which belongs among the founders of the nonalined movement, is fighting against attempts to "neutralize" this movement.

Cuba is, in the first place, a vital part of Latin America and, since the times of Bolivar and Jose Marti, Cuba has had a deep and strong tradition of common battle, waged by the Latin American peoples at first against the Spanish colonizers and today against North American imperialism and national monopolies. Even in the minds of many Latin American politicians and statesmen, whom scarcely anyone could suspect of "communism," today's Cuba is an inseparable component of the struggle for the "second independence" of this continent.

The internationalist assistance in the form granted by Cuban volunteers to Angola and Ethiopia with weapon in hand at the official request of their legitimate governments also has ancient traditions. Many Cuban volunteers had also joined the anticolonialist battle in Algeria, Mozambique, Angola, Guinea-Bissau and so forth. But it was not, and is not, a matter of military assistance alone. Let us just recall that this year alone the number of graduates from pedagogical institutes and universities in Cuba amounts to 20 times the number of this year's new officers of Cuban Armed Forces. Thus Cuba is today emphatically helping the African and Latin American countries particularly in the civil sector, in the medical services, education, agriculture, the building industry, sugar refinery industry and so forth.

1979 TRADE PROTOCOL AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH GDR

LD040634Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 3 Jan 79 LD

[Text] A protocol on the exchange of goods between Czechoslovakia and the GDR for 1979 was signed in Prague today. The protocol creates new prerequisites for the further growth of the exchange of goods and for the further planned development of mutual economic relations, including deepening the specialization and cooperation in production.

On the basis of this agreement, we will import from the GDR, above all, machinery and equipment. An important role in the mutual exchange of goods is the supplies of important raw materials and materials.

RUDE PRAVO COMMENTS ON PLANNED U.S. BASES IN LUXEMBOURG

LD031020Y Prague CTK in English 0930 GMT 3 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Prague, Jan 3, CETEKA--Today's RUDE PRAVO comments on the report that the U.S. will build two military bases in Luxembourg at a cost of 2,000 million francs, and adds that this shows how sincere the U.S. military-industrial complex is about detente.

Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's adviser, said recently that the U.S. is devoted to the creation of the world in which there would be more cooperation and justice. But the two new bases in Luxembourg are facts, RUDE PRAVO says.

"The Pentagon received for armament 10,000 million dollars more than was originally provided in the military budget. Most of the new dangerous arms are placed in West Europe, where the concentration of military forces has already been big."

In 1978, the number of troops and combat equipment in the Federal Republic of Germany was further increased with a clear aim: To change the balance of military forces in an area which is very important for international stability. Brzezinski talked about the balance of forces as a factor of stability. "This balance exists but many people in Washington are evidently losing sleep because of it," RUDE PRAVO says.

1978 PLAN FULFILLMENT COMPLICATIONS DISCUSSED

AU021524Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Dec 78 AU

[Article by Viera Tevecova: "Inventory in the Sector of the Slovak Socialist Republic's Ministry of Industry: With More Exactingness and Yet More Successfully"]

[Excerpts] For the enterprises of the Slovak Socialist Republic's chemical and consumer goods industries, the inventory of the current year's economic results has become an exacting and complicated task compared to previous years, but from the society's point of view it has also become a more important task. This is because the basis for the assessment [of their performance] is no longer just the overall volume indicators, but the degree to which their production satisfies the society's needs not only as far as quantity but in particular, as far as quality and assortment are concerned.

The enterprises of the Slovak Socialist Republic Ministry of Industry's sector, that is, the enterprises of the Slovak chemical, timber-processing and consumer goods industries, are approaching the assessment of their work from these viewpoints and in accordance with the new criteria. In production, the sector will exceed the tasks of the state plan by almost Kcs100 million, mainlydue to the rapid pace of the gross production's growth which exceeds 7 percent. The enterprises will bring products on the domestic market whose value in retail prices will be Kcs1.6 billion over the previous year. But even if the sector as a whole fulfills the planned tasks, we cannot be satisfied with the structure of the deliveries of footwear, fancy goods [galanterni zbozi], fur products, furniture, some construction-carpentry products and textile and ready-to-wear goods. During the entire year the situation in export deliveries to the socialist states was developing favorably; the sector fulfilled its annual tasks by 15 December, and by the end of the year it will exceed them by more than Kcs160 million. The permanent crisis on the capitalist markets and the inability of our production to flexibly adapt itself to the changing demands has been causing problems during the entire year for the exports to the capitalist states, and certain tasks here will remain unfulfilled. One of the sector's big headaches this year was the putting of some facilities in operation. Of the 58 planned projects only 45 were completed, and many newly completed production facilities have a no small difficulty achieving the planned production.

CHANGES, EXPANSION OF 1979 ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT NOTED

AU291458Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Dec 78 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Better, More Actively"]

[Excerpt] Some of the rules of the CSSR economic experiment that have already been demonstrated to be beneficial to the national economy will also be implemented in other enterprises as of the beginning of next year. This will apply particularly to the rules governing the relation to foreign trade.

The plan for 1979 envisages that, apart from continuing the experiment in the 12 already experimenting economic production units, it will also be implemented in three additional economic production units in the construction sector. It also envisages the materialization of several additional measures in the system of planned management. Increased attention will be devoted to the realization of production according to the planned directions of use; the allocation of material incentives will depend considerably on the adherence to such production. The criteria for penalizing poor quality production will also become more rigid. Some further changes will take place, all of them pursuing an increase in the demands placed on the quality of planning and management activity.

U.S. FEARS LOSS OF INFLUENCE IN IRAN

LD032134Y Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 3 Jan 79 LD

[Text] As we have already informed you, both chambers of the Iranian Parliament today approved the decision of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi that the new civilian government be formed by Shahpur Bakhtiar, a former leading official of the opposition National Front. Here is a talk on the latest developments in Iran by journalist Marjan Babic: The new civilian government takes over from the military government led by General Azhari, which has been unable in 2 months to silence opposition resistence by force of arms. The new government's role is exactly the same as that of the previous government, but different means are to be used. The new prime minister, Bakhtiar, stresses in this connection that he wants to establish a social democratic regime in the country and promises to release all political prisoners, disband the hated SAVAK secret service and gradually abolish the state of emergency.

Even though Bakhtiar is the most ready of all the past prime ministers to meet the demands of the opposition, observers are skeptical about his attempts to calm the situation in the country. Even the new prime minister ignores the opposition's main demand, that is, the departure of the shah or even the downfall of the monarchy. This makes agreement with the opposition hardly possible even today, as is evident from the immediate expulsion of Bakhtiar from his own party, the National Front, precisely because of his collaboration with the shah. This means that, like his predecessors, the new prime minister is left with only one instrument to insure calm--the army. But the soldiers' violent actions against demonstrators, which cause the death of hundreds of people, are having no other effect than to increase resistence to the regime. The possibility of agreement keeps receding, and there is a growing danger of the crisis in Iran leading, as the religious leader of the Iranian opposition threatens, to civil war.

Such a solution is being viewed with the greatest apprehension in Washington, where it is feared with every justification that it might lead to the loss of American influence in Iran. This is why the United States has intensified its interference in the internal affairs of Iran. At the same time, however, in the past few days it has ceased to identify the shah with its interests. This is shown by the gradual establishment of contacts with opposition leaders and by the leaking of five possible variants of solving the crisis in Iran according to Washington's calculations. Only one of these alternatives--that of a constitutional monarchy--includes the shah. Under three other variants Washington proposes various types of a republican system amenable to it. In order to be able to achieve one of its variants and obtain a solution in conformity with its interests, centered above all on Iranian oil, it has begun to direct part of the U.S. 7th Fleet toward the shores of Iran. Direct intervention is, however, causing justified concern among the U.S. public, which does not want the United States to be drawn into an adventure similar to Vietnam. This is why even the hackneyed campaign about an alleged Soviet danger in Iran has misfired. After all, the Soviet Union's stance has been long known: the events in Iran are, as the Soviet newspaper PRAVDA has reiterated once more, of an internal political nature, and the solution must be left to the Iranians themselves.

HONECKER PRESS RELEASE ON PROSPECTS FOR NEW YEAR

LD301507Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0321 GMT 30 Dec 78 LD

["Text of Erich Honecker's Press Release on the New Year"--ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin--In a few hours' time we shall cross the threshold into the new year. May it bring personal happiness and prosperity to all citizens of our republic. This is my message to all those to whom the well-being of our people and the prosperity of our fatherland is dear to their hearts.

The beginning of the new year marks the departure of the old. It was a good year for our people. Thanks to the industry of the men and women of our country their material, cultural and living standard has risen. Their prosperity has increased. Once again the fraternal alliance of the GDR with the USSR, its firm anchoring in the community of socialist states has proved the decisive foundation of our successes. Our cooperation is bearing ever richer fruit.

Of particular importance is the fact that it has again been possible in 1978 to preserve and to extend the process of detente despite attacks by its opponents. Peace has become more secure although international developments continue to present a mixture of positive and negative aspects. The growing strength of socialism has exerted a great influence on world events. The peoples' movement for national and social liberation has gained more ground. In the struggle for the cause of peace, socialism and a happy life for the peoples important successes have been achieved to which our country has actively contributed. In accoradnce with the goals proclaimed by the Ninth SED Congress, our republic, the first socialist workers' and peasants' state on German soil has achieved further progress in all sectors. The increase in our economic performance has continued. Our program of growth, prosperity and stability has been consistently realized even under the more difficult conditions of our external economy. A year of much work lies behind us, during which we had to solve not a few problems, a year of common efforts and great achievements for the benefit of the people.

On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the National Council of the National Front of the GDR I wish to convey our warmest thanks to all citizens, who by their active cooperation and responsible work have contributed to the successes of 1978. We thank the working class, the cooperative peasants, the members of the intelligentsia and all working people, the women, men and young people, the veterans of labor. We address a word of special thanks to the members of the National Peoples Army, the border troops, the security authorities, the German People's Police, the fighting groups of the working class. It is largely due to their self-denying devotion to duty in guarding socialism and our revolutionary achievements that our people can live in peace.

The beginning of the new year, our thoughts about what we intend to do during the coming months and about our work in hand, are determined by a fact of great historic significance. In 1979 we shall celebrate the 30th anniversary of the GDR. The foundation of our state marked a turning point in the history of the German people and Europe, whose consequences are today even more clearly discernible than 30 years ago. Socialism has gained a firm foothold on German soil for ever. Where once imperialism and reaction held sway, workers and peasants now rule and translate into reality the revolutionary ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin, and everything is being done for the good of the people. The GDR is the German state of social progress, the heir of all that is progressive and humanist in the history of the German people. It has founded its present and future on the fraternal alliance with the USSR and the other states of the socialist community. Peace and anti-imperialist solidarity are of the essence of its policy and determine its actions in the international arena.

The 30th year of the GDR illustrates that the peoples' freedom from exploitation and oppression, human rights and human dignity can become a reality only under socialism. Here, social security, equal opportunities for all and clear prospects exist. Under socialist democracy everybody can play a part in the fashioning of society, irrespective of ideology or religious beliefs. The attachment of the citizens to our socialist state is impressively manifested by the broad people's movement which has developed everywhere in our country in honor of the GDR's 30th anniversary.

The GDR's national youth festival in our capital Berlin at Whitsun will be dominated by this memorable event. At the great rally of the free German youth it will demonstrate to the world the love of the young revolutionaries of today for their socialist fatherland. To the principle of our policy of placing full responsibility in our young people and entrusting them with great responsibility, the young generation responds by giving of its best, its creative ideas and deeds.

A short while ago the GDR people's chamber gave legal validity to the 1979 economic plan. Its bold figures say much about the year ahead. The produced national income is to increase to 104.3 percent, industrial goods production to 105.5 percent and labor productivity in industry to 104.6 percent. Thus our republic will continue its steady economic growth in 1979. By virtue of our experience under socialism such a statement may seem to be saying the obvious. But seen against the background of developments of the monopolists' states its full significance is apparent. Everywhere in the capitalist world forecasts for the future are very uncertain; there is agreement only on what will not happen. According to the forecasts in these countries 1979 will not see an end to mass unemployment, an end to inflation or settled conditions in the monetary markets. Not a few politicians in the FRG are very uncertain as to whether growth rates will show a slight increase and U.S. monopolists fear the early onset of a new recession.

In our GDR we can count on the continued growth of our economic strength. In keeping with the unity of economic and social policy this will help directly and to a material degree to improve living standards. As you know, measures come into effect on 1 January 1979 to extend the holiday period for all working people by at least 3 days. In other spheres, too, we shall make further progress in satisfying the people's material and cultural requirements. We concentrate our efforts especially on the solution of those questions which are regarded as particularly urgent by the large majority of the population. Thus the 1979 plan provides for the handing over of 158,340 newly constructed and modernized apartments together with the necessary educational, shopping, gastronomical and other service facilities. We always attach great importance to a stable supply of high quality goods meeting customers' requirements in the retail shops.

Every advance in social policy naturally also necessitates an increased performance by the entire national economy, by every combine and every enterprise, and indeed in the final analysis by every individual. This is truer than ever under the the new, tougher conditions of the external economy, since in the future we can only consume what has been previously produced. At the ninth meeting of the SED Central Committee and at the recent People's Chamber meeting it was rightly explained that it is above all a question of the more rapid and deeper intensification of production. Our results depend to a decisive extent on advances in science and technology, on socialist rationalization, on the saving of man-hours, jobs and manpower, on the economic use of raw materials and fuel and of all resources at our disposal. In short, the new requirements make it necessary to raise the quality and effectivness of work more quickly and on a larger scale. What we gain from this will benefit the working people in the shape of modern consumer goods. It helps to strengthen our material-technical base, and last but not least to maintain and extend still better our positions in the harsh climate of the world market. For the solution of our overall economic tasks very much depends, as you know, on the ability of our socialist planned economy to stand up to the fierce competition of the imperialist combines.

All these necessities form the basis of our 1979 economic plan. It follows that its targets cannot be easy ones. Indeed they are demanding and to achieve them calls for inventiveness, devotion and struggle. This is well understood in our country. The new year is already marked by fresh initiatives in the socialist competition commensurate with the realities of 1979. Their aim is to achieve further improvements in our economic performance by the composition and implementation of valuable counterplans. They are always concerned with specific matters, with more end products for distribution, high quality consumer goods and products to meet the requirements of our national economy, with competitive goods for export with which we can do good business for our republic.

In our efforts to strengthen our socialist state we can rely on such a fundamental prerequisite as our ever closer cooperation with the USSR and the other fraternal countries of CEMA.

Following my meeting with Comrade Brezhnev in the Crimea during the summer of 1978, our cooperation with the USSR in science and production has experienced a steady upsurge. In accordance with our mutual intention it is developing above all in larger dimensions and with broader economic effectiveness. The prospects of this common approach are clear and mapped out far into the future.

Today the strength of the entire community of socialist states is proving the decisive factor for mankind's progress, for the solution of often complicated problems in the international arena, mainly in the struggle for a lasting peace. In 1979, too, we regard it as one of our paramount international tasks to contribute to its unity and cohesion, and to develop cooperation with the fraternal states in every respect. The renewal of our system of alliances by the conclusion offriendship treaties has already made an outstanding contribution to this aim. Equally, it will have a positive effect on future steps to deepen our fraternal relations.

We are working on a further strengthening of socialism not least from the viewpoint of its great value in support of the anti-imperialist struggle on a global scale. We are thereby living up to our internationalist responsibility. During the past year the GDR has undertaken many activities to develop its relations with states, which have gained their national independence, first and foremost with those whose development follow a progressive orientation. We shall actively continue in 1979 the solidarity and help which we have extended to the peoples in Africa, Latin America and Asia fighting for their national and social liberation. All those who take a stand against imperialism, colonialism and racism have a sincere and reliable friend in all situations, in our country. We support to the full the demand that the last remnants of colonialism and the policy of neocolonialist exploitation be liquidated and roots of national and racial oppression be exterminated within the shortest possible time.

The coming year will see many a tough and important decisions especially in the struggle for a secure peace. Despite the fact that resistance by the most aggressive imperialist circles against detente has increased and that the international situation has consequently worsened, the changes of achieving fresh progress toward peaceful coexistence are not small. At the side of the USSR and the other fraternal countries the GDR works for these common goals with all its strength and by constructive action.

The declaration adopted by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states at its meeting in Moscow constitutes the clear-cut program of our time for the safeguarding of peace. It can rightly be described as the platform of all forces throughout the world who want peace and are ready to work for it, irrespective of ideological, political or other differences.

The fact that this program has already met with a broad international response is largely due to the specific steps and feasible methods it proposes for the solution of the most astute questions for our time. These are above all the cessation of the arms race with all the burdens it imposes on the peoples, arms limitation and disarmament.

As you know, NATO's long-term program provides for a constant stockpiling of armaments which puts earlier measures far into the shade. The vital interests of the people demand not that new mountains of arms be accumulated but that the existing ones be removed. Instead of adding to the danger of another world war, the task must be to prevent even the smallest spark from falling into the powder keg, to remove the powder key itself. Yet the most aggressive imperialist circles do the exact opposite. They do not conceal the aim of their policy which is directed against socialism, against the national and social liberation of the peoples, and by which they speed up the arms race.

In view of the experience of the past few years it is hardly necessary to explain how much better the peoples can achieve their interests under the conditions of detente rather than under the cold war. Certain imperialist circles dislike the policy and progress of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems precisely because it restricts their freedom of manuever to fan and trigger off warlike conflicts. NATO's long-term program reveals their intention, and in this they are at one with the present Peking leadership, to push mankind once again along the narrow ridge on the brink of war. To thwart this policy and to fight resolutely for an end to the arms race and disarmament, specific measures necessitate mankind's peaceful present and future.

In accordance with the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress and with the Moscow declaration of the Warsaw Pact states we shall continue to act consistently in this direction. It is entirely in keeping with our efforts for a constructive peace policy that we take account at the same time of the situation created by NATO and work to strengthen the defensive capability of the socialist community and constantly maintain combat readiness of the National People's Army and all armed forces of our republic at the requisite level. Disarmament must correspond to the principle of equal security. To demand unilateral disarmament measures by the socialist countries while NATO not merely does not disarm but in fact escalates its arms drive is absurd.

We fight for peace passionately and purposefully because it is the most important prerequisite for the happiness of mankind for the building of socialism and communism, for the national and social liberation of the people. After two world wars triggered off by imperialism there can be no more binding task than to prevent a third world war, a nuclear inferno. Peace must become the normal mode of life of the peoples. For this we will spare no effort.

We in the GDR have once again established demanding goals in 1979 for the continued fashioning of the advanced socialist society. We realize them from solid starting positions created during the past year. The trustful relationship between party, government and people has become secured. It will prove its value in the solution of our common tasks. May our socialist GDR continue to flourish along the path of the policy adopted by the Ninth SED Congress, by the creative energies and strength of the masses.

AXEN SEES OFF PCF'S MARCHAIS, GREMETZ

LD031741Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1652 GMT 3 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Georges Marchais, general secretary of the French Communist Party [PCF] Central Committee, and Maxime Gremetz, Politburo member of the PCF Central Committee, have ended their holiday in the GDR. They were seen off at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

LEADERS GREET CASTRO ON LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

AU021545Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30-31 Dec 78 p 1 AU

["Fraternal Greetings to the Cuban People; GDR Telegram on the 20th Anniversary of the National Liberation"]

[Text] To Comrade Dr Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party [PCC] and chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, Havana.

Esteemed Comrade Fidel Castro,

On the 20th anniversary of the national liberation we convey to the PCC Central Committee, the Cuban State Council, the Council of Ministers and the fraternal Cuban people as well as to you personally the most cordial greetings and congratulations from the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and GDR people.

With the heroic victory over the Batista dictatorship the Cuban revolutionaries for the first time on the American Continent opened for a country the door into a future of social progress, and paved for the Cuban people the way to socialism. In the past two decades the Cuban working people, under the tested leadership of the PCC, have succeeded in universally consolidating the revolutionary achievements of their country.

We wholeheartedly congratulate you on the important successes which the fraternal Cuban people and their party have scored in socialist construction and in the international arena, in firm alliance with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the community of socialist states. We are most deeply convinced that the implementation of the decisions of the First PCC Congress will contribute toward further strengthening socialism in your country and in the world.

The purposeful socialist construction and Cuba's consistent support of peace, international security, social progress and of the freedom and independence of the peoples have increased your country's international prestige year after year. An essential contribution to this was also Cuba's participation, marked by a great deal of initiative and responsibility, in the work of the nonalinement movement. With great joy and satisfaction we are able to note that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our states and peoples are universally and continuously developing. The resilience of this fruitful development is the firm alliance between the SED and PCC that is based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The GDR will continue to strengthen the friendly alliance between our parties and states on the basis of the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress, to the benefit of both peoples and for further consolidating the community of socialist states. We wish all Cuban communists, all fraternal Cuban people and you personally, dear Comrade Fidel Castro, further successes in implementing the decisions of the First PCC Congress, as well as good health and personal well-being.

[Signed] Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman

Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman

MUECKENBERGER'S ACTIVITIES IN HAVANA REPORTED

LD031400Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1026 GMT 3 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Havana--A GDR party and state delegation now in Cuba will today begin a 2-day visit to Santiago de Cuba. The delegation, headed by Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, took part in the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the Cuban revolution, which has been celebrated in Havana over the past few days.

On Tuesday evening the members of the delegation were guests at a festive reception given for foreign delegations by the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party [PCC] and the Cuban State Council, at which Erich Mueckenberger had cordial meetings with several members of the Politburo of the PCC Central Committee. He also had friendly conversations with delegations of other fraternal parties.

MATERIAL ASSISTANCE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH VIETNAM

LD031729Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1538 GMT 3 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--A government agreement was signed in Berlin on Wednesday between the GDR and Vietnam on material assistance for the Vietnamese Socialist Republic. The documents were signed by Deputy Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers Gerhard Weiss and by Vietnamese Ambassador to the GDR Hoang Tu.

In accordance with the agreement, the GDR will deliver textiles, medical supplies, medical instruments, teaching materials, tents, blankets and products of the engineering industry. The GDR will also send to Vietnam equipment for various kinds of workshops, teaching institutions and for the orthopedic center of Ba Vi. The GDR will also take part in the reconstruction of the town of Vinh. The supplies and services will be financed mainly by solidarity donations from the population, especially from FDGB members.

Some of the above items have already been sent in recent months to help the Vietnamese population affected by floods.

U.S. AIRCRAFT CARRIER ORDERED TO IRAN NOTED

LD300020Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2251 GMT 29 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Washington--Western news agencies report this evening that, against the background of the debilitating situation in Iran, the United States has ordered an aircraft carrier to stand by so as to be able to reach the Persian Gulf quickly. Quoting official Washington sources, the agencies report that the aircraft carrier "Constellation" and the destroyers and auxiliaries escorting it have been ordered to leave the Subic Bay U.S. Naval Base in the Philippines for the South China Sea.

According to the U.S. AP Agency, four U.S. warships are already in waters adjoining the Persian Gulf.

TEXT OF HERRMANN REPORT TO NINTH SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE

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["From the Politburo Report to the Ninth SED Central Committee Session" read by Joachim Herrmann, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee, at the 13 December Central Committee Session in Berlin]

[Text] Dear men and women comrades:

The Politburo's activity has been determined by the forthright and consistent implementation of the decisions of the ninth party congress in the months since the last Central Committee session. The great exchange of experiences, as reflected in the speech of our General Secretary Comrade Erich Honecker before the first secretaries of the kreis leaderships, has fruitfully affected the guidance of social processes. Many initiatives, industriousness and dedication are evidence of the close affinity by the working people with their socialist fatherland. These have resulted in the fine balance sheet which we are able to draw at the end of this year and with which we are proceeding to the 30th anniversary of our socialist GDR.

We have purposefully continued the domestic and foreign policy adopted by the ninth party congress. Attacks by the enemy were unable to deter us, nor could they delay us from achieving our goal. The firm unity of the party's ranks, the ability of the communists to unerringly lead in all sectors and to convincingly struggle is becoming once more evident in the current party elections. It can be said with good reason that our party has also coped with the tasks set for it in further fashioning the developed socialist society in the period since the eighth Central Committee session, a period filled with work and experiences, and has attained the confidence placed in it by the masses.

On Foreign Policy and International Relations

Dear comrades, in foreign policy the Politburo has always proceeded from the principle of creating the most favorable external conditions for the GDR's socialist construction. This served the preservation of peace for our people and concurrently agreed with the vital interests of all other peoples. Our active peace policy is part of the concerted foreign policy of the socialist community.

The Worldwide Political Significance of the Moscow Session

The session of the Political Consultative Committee of the states participating in the Warsaw Pact, which took place in Moscow on 22-23 November, has confirmed this basic political line in an impressive manner and has displayed before the entire world the consistent and humanistic nature of socialism's peace policy. This conference and its results are currently being asessed as an event of eminent significance for all mankind, of great importance for all those struggling for world peace, freedom and national independence, for halting the arms race and for strengthening confidence and friendship among peoples.

At a time in international development when weighty decisions have been placed on the agenda, the states of the socialist community have conducted a joint analysis of all essential world processes and have given answers to the questions that concern people. [paragraph continues]

They have evaluated the significant changes in the international situation achieved as a result of our struggle, the process of detente that has been achieved particularly in Europe and the positive consequences beyond our continent as well. At the same time, however, they emphasized the intentions and actions of those imperialist circles which not only want to stop the process of improvement of international relations but even want to reverse it with all the ensuing dangers for peace. The misanthropic plans of imperialism, and the forces of aggression, revanchism, chauvinism and hegemonism have been unmasked in a manner visible to all.

In the far-reaching proposals of the declaration of the Moscow session, the way is being specifically pointed out how the gains should be secured, how new results can be achieved in the struggle for peace and security and how the dangers of a nuclear world war can be averted for mankind. First and foremost is the urgent question concerning the next few necessary steps to halting the arms race fanned by NATO. Thus the appeal from Moscow constitutes the great peace initiative of our time.

It is with good reason that at the conclusion of the conference, Comrade Erich Honecker thanked the Soviet Union and the CPSU for its great contribution to the success of this session on behalf of all delegations. The peoples' confidence in the policy of the USSR and the entire socialist community is being justified by the Moscow document. From Moscow, the metropolis of world socialism, once more emanates the appeal to all states and peoples not to spare any effort to preserve peace, the greatest asset of mankind, and to secure it durably.

In their joint announcement the SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers have endorsed the outcome of the Moscow session and have fully approved the activity of the GDR delegation led by Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

The declaration and overall outcome of the Moscow conference are in full harmony with the decisions of our ninth party congress. In keeping with their great significance, the joint announcement calls all citizens of our republic to make the implementation of the Moscow declaration their personal matter, and to strengthen our socialist fatherland with new deeds in honor of the 30th anniversary of the GDR. The representatives of the democratic bloc of the parties and mass organizations have unanimously endorsed this assessment and aim in consultation with Comrade Honecker.

As can be gathered from the session's communique the Political Consultative Committee also heard a report by Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact, on practical work by the joint command. Corresponding decisions were made in which the necessary tasks were stipulated which are indispensable in view of NATO's rearmament. These proceed from the need to safeguard the defense capability of our countries in the interest of the safe protection of socialist gains and securing peace.

The SED continues its consistent policy of firm incorporation in the community of socialist states, and it will always make its proper contribution to the cohesion , political effectiveness and defense capability of our historic alliance.

Opposite Interests and Aims

Regarding international development, significant progress has been achieved in the struggle for peace and security and for implementing the policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. This progress is first and foremost due to the power and strength of the Soviet Union and to the principled, flexible struggle and untiring initiatives of the CPSU, its Central Committee and Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

The Politburo also proceeds from the fact that in the future all our strength must focus on solving the current main problem of world politics, that is ending the arms race and carrying out concrete measures for disarmament. In the period under review a stubborn struggle was waged for asserting the principle of peaceful coexistence and for complementing political detente with military detente. Proof of this is, among other things, the constructive GDR attitude at the Vienna negotiations on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe, in the collaboration in the Geneva disarmament committee and at the UN special session on disarmament problems. In these bodies the GDR, together with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community, has always come out in favor of genuine disarmament measures that safeguard the undiminished security of all participating states and do not discriminate against any side.

Influential quarters in the imperialist states, particularly in the United States and FRG, however, have intensified their activities to return to the "cold war" policy. This is particularly expressed in the undiminished efforts by these quarters to escalate the arms race and ideological war preparation. For example, while the representatives of imperialist states, under the pressure of world public opinion sanctimoniously declared in favor of arms restrictions, they concurrently adopted, at the NATO summit conference in Washington, a long-term armament program for the coming 15 years. This program obliges all NATO states to actually increase their military expenditures by 3 percent annually. At the same time, however, this year the official U.S. military expenditures totalling some $120 million and those of the FRG with DM35 million have already reached gigantic amounts for peacetime. With this program, and this also was underscored by the most recent Brussels session, NATO has entered a new stage of its development by introducing new dangerous weapons of mass destruction and an increased development of its armed forces particularly in the FRG. The approximate military equilibrium is to be changed in its favor and the use of military force as a political tool of threat and blackmail is to be moved more strongly into the foreground again.

Into these aspirations also fit the series of NATO fall maneuvers which primarily served the enhancement of war readiness of the NATO Armed Forces in Europe, and which are increasing in intensity and scope every year. The aggressive nature and the danger of these manuevers became particularly obvious this year in the simultaneous deployment of the most important operational NATO formation in the immediate vicinity among the borders of the socialist community of states, in the intensified mobilization of forces and the calling up of overseas reserves, as well as in the increasing subordination of minor NATO states to the aggressive forward strategy of FRG imperialism.

To justify their enormous arms effort and comprehensive war preparations to their own population and the world public, the NATO politicians and their ideologists are resorting to the myth of an alleged military threat to the Western world by the socialist community. This is part and parcel of the armory of their psychological warfare. The imperialists are stepping up the arms race and are increasingly waging the ideological struggle between the two social systems by means of diversion and meddling in the affairs of other states. This practice conflicts with detente and aims at wrecking the detente process, and once more conjures up those serious dangers contained in a confrontation course.

Thus we continue to be faced with two opposite trends in international development. In firm alliance with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community our party consistently advocates that the trend aimed at securing peace should increase and in the future the forces of war should be curbed.

The assessment of our party is becoming true: Imperialism fears detente because every step on that road limits its scope but expands that of the forces of peace and above all of socialism. This in turn speaks in favor of socialism which, by the nature of its societal system, involves the same goals as peace.

The Strength of Socialism Is Decisive for Safeguarding Peace

The guarantee for all successes of the forces of peace and progress is the constantly growing strength, the attractiveness and the international influence of socialism. The Moscow session has made clear the progress achieved by the community of socialist states and each individual fraternal country in socialist and communist construction. The allied parties and states are determined to further deepen their cooperation in all fields and to make it more effective, to more effectively promote the process of their peoples' convergence and primarily to intensify their joint actions in the international arena.

This was precisely what characterized the friendly meeting between Comrade Erich Honecker and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in July in the Crimea. From this meeting important stimuli emanated again for the strengthening of our fraternal alliance and for the further realization of the "treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance" of 7 October 1975. This meeting showed the full agreement of our parties and states on all bilateral and international questions discussed.

The development of cooperation was the topic of talks between GDR Council of Ministers Chairman Comrade Willi Stoph and the prime ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the CSSR and the Hungarian People's Republic. In these talks, too, it was concurrently noted that relations between our states are continuously developing on the basis of the 1977 treaties on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

With the long-term target programs for selected sectors of the national economy which it adopted, the 32d CEMA meeting, held in Bucharest in June, constituted an important new step in the process of socialist economic integration. [paragraph continues]

Every year the strength of the socialist alliance system is growing and is creating the prerequisites for meeting all the demands of the present and future in the joint struggle for the aims of socialism and peace.

The activities of the GDR foreign minister, Comrade Oscar Fischer, served the expansion and strengthening of international relations, and so did his appearance at the 33d UN General Assembly session and at the UN special session on disarmament questions, as well as visits to the GDR of the foreign ministers of other states that provided a fresh impetus for the further development of bilateral cooperation.

The Politburo emphasizes the Moscow meeting's statement that the disarmament proposals submitted by the Soviet Union and states of the socialist community to the UN special sessions and to the 33d UN General Assembly are being upheld, and the Warsaw Pact states are awaiting an answer to these proposals.

At the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and arms the participating socialist states have also submitted far-reaching proposals. The NATO states have not given any constructive reply to these proposals to date. But as long as the Western side is not ready for serious negotiations to realistic positions, no agreement can be reached at the Vienna talks. At the Moscow meeting the Warsaw Pact participating states declared that they are ready to hold negotiations on all aspects of the disarmament problem--including those on which there are no negotiations at present.

What is also necessary is agreement on the complete ban of the neutron bomb. The recent decisions by the United States to start production of essential parts of this weapon of mass destruction is directed against the will of peoples. An effective means to mobilize mankind even more in the struggle for peace and disarmament was the "Week for Promoting Disarmament" that was held at the end of October upon the decision of the UN special session. The events that took place in the GDR reflected our people's deep determination toward peace.

The defense of human rights is on the agenda of international politics. The imperialists--be they in the developed capitalist industrial countries or in the bastions in Africa, Asia and Latin America still controlled by them--are violating human rights to such a degree that the protest movement against this is constantly mounting throughout the world. This is why they have for quite some time attempted to turn things upside down and to slander precisely those countries, and interfere in their internal affairs, where human rights are truly guaranteed for the first time through the socialist social system. No diversive maneuver can cover up reality: The crisis in the capitalist world has long ago affected all spheres of society. Its consequences affect the people and especially youth. Unemployment, inflation and misanthropy in all its forms have become a permanent burden. In politics, monopoly capital is seeking ways out of its predicament by dangerous rightist developments and intensive armament.

No one has more reason to speak of implementing human rights than socialism. It guarantees everyone the right to work, education, culture and science, and participation in state management. As our parties and states declared in Moscow, socialism bears the banner of the rights and freedoms of man and it guarantees a truly free life in human dignity.

For Relations of Peaceful Coexistence

In the past few months, our party has also made its contribution to implementing the Helsinki Final Act as an integrated whole. Like its fraternal states it is determined to provide new stimuli for this principle in line with the results of the Moscow meeting, through cooperation with other peace-loving states, all progressive and democratic forces and with the broad people's masses. Serious violations of the generally recognized principles of interstate relations make it necessary, however, to point out that the foundation of security and cooperation is based on respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability of existing borders of each state. There is no other way.

Since Helsinki, the GDR has concluded about 90 agreements and accords with Western participating states of the Conference on Security and Cooperation. They are in line with the further implementation of the Helsinki Final Act and at the same time make visible the positive effects of the process initiated by the Helsinki conference. Moreover, to most of these states comprehensive proposals have been submitted for developing cooperation. They show the interest and constructiveness which our republic approaches the further development of relations to mutual benefit.

Comrades, we let ourselves be guided by the idea that due to the situation on our continent, relations between the GDR and FRG are of an importance that should not be underrated because the two large alliance systems of the Warsaw Pact and NATO are directly facing each other here. This is why our endeavors are always aimed at improving bilateral relations, and at the same time are serving peace in Europe. This naturally presupposes that this constructive policy is pursued by both sides, and that there is no interference in the internal affairs of the other state. The foundation of GDR-FRG relations is the unalterable fact that these are relations between two sovereign states independent from one another.

Respect for, and the inviolability of the state borders is an inalienable principle of normal relations between the GDR and FRG. This principle of international law acquires particular weight at this juncture in Europe where, as Comrade Honecker declared, "the barometer of detente reacts particularly sensitively." Therefore, the signing in Bonn on 29 November of a protocol between the GDR and FRG Governments on the demarcation of state borders of about 1,300 kilometers is of great importance. This demarcation of the state border is in compliance with the application of international law in relations between sovereign states. Thus undoubtedly an important step has been taken in line with the GDR-FRG basic treaty and with the Helsinki Final Act.

Also in November, a number of further agreements in the traffic and finance sectors were concluded as a result of negotiations with the FRG. Settlements and agreements on traffic problems were also concluded between the GDR Government and the West Berlin Senate. Beyond the scope of their economic and financial aspects, these agreements have a general political significance.

They are useful both for further developing the relations between the GDR and FRG and West Berlin, and for the process of detente in Europe. The international response to the marking of the GDR-FRG state border as well as to the other agreements has generally been positive.

We are for developing relations between the GDR and FRG in accordance with the principles of international law and on the basis of the established system of treaties between the socialist countries and the FRG. There is no need to go into details here. On the other hand, we do not overlook that in the FRG forces are gaining ground which disapprove of normal relations and which indulge in "greater German dreams." Although such ideas lack substance, we cannot take these trends lightly, because behind them there are influential forces of monopoly capital that are interlaced with the Bonn generals and with the armament industry, forces that have not given up their revanchist, expansionist goals.

In the FRG such endeavors have increased particularly in the recent past. Obviously encouraged by the exacerbation of the international situation caused by NATO, these influential circles have touched off a new wave of revanchism. At events and rallies, at international meetings, in articles and interviews the 1937 borders of the German Reich are conjured up, in other words, the European postwar borders and the sovereignty of independent states is being called in question. Quite open demands and aims are announced that originate from the "cold war" era and are clearly directed against the principles of peaceful coexistence, the provisions of international law contained in the Helsinki Final Act and in bilateral treaties. In many European states it is being noted with concern that influential quarters in the FRG conduct a nationalist propaganda in which tones of a pan-German chauvinism are becoming louder and louder.

One cannot help gaining the impression that verbal assurances by some people on the validity of the agreements concluded with the socialist countries are made merely with the intention of hiding behind them their activities directed against detente.

The multi-faceted manifestations of revanchism in the FRG must be assessed as all the more serious because neo-Nazi machinations are further increasing, which has caused growing concern in the FRG's neighboring countries. Despite all reassuring statements it is undeniable that neo-Nazi provocations are increasing, that new groups are being formed and that the police as well as the courts condone their activities. At the same time, strong forces in the FRG urge an early inclusion of war and Nazi crimes in the statute of limitations. The international public asks why the FRG refuses to sign the UN convention exempting war crimes and crimes against humanity from the statute of limitations.

Constant indignation is caused by the employment ban and expanding political snooping against forces whose activities are based not only on legitimate humanist and democratic principles, but also on the Potsdam agreement. The network of controls by police and secret services is constantly further expanded and mail between the FRG and GDR, as well as other socialist states, is being read and put on record by the FRG secret services. This was even admitted by the FRG mass media.

Dear comrades, in international politics the antipeace activities of the Peking leaders constitutes a grave burden. Their main thrust is directed against the Soviet Union and the other socialist states. Anyone who genuinely supports peace and social progress must be concerned that the Peking rulers not only are against the desire of the peoples, openly propagate the alleged unavoidability of a nuclear world war, but are also doing everything possible to fan distrust and tension in the world.

How condemnable this policy is becomes strikingly evident in Peking's attempts to obstruct peaceful construction in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV], to politically defame the SRV, to militarily threaten it, and to involve it in new military conflicts. This, and nothing else, is also what Kampuchea's attacks on Vietnam, directed by the Chinese leaders, amount to. In addition to economic sanctions, they attempt to misuse citizens of Chinese origin living in Vietnam as a fifth column, and to fan domestic tension and along the Chinese-Vietnamese border by constant border provocations.

All this is being done to a people who for 30 years withstood all imperialist aggressions and paid dearly for their right to live. This is precisely why our country's citizens are strengthening their solidarity with the fraternal Vietnamese people. On the basis of the GDR-SRV friendship treaty, we will continue to do everything in our power to support our Vietnamese comrades in this difficult struggle. The Politburo has assessed the treaty on friendship and cooperation concluded between the USSR and the SRV as an event of worldwide significance.

The Peking leaders are obviously about to set up an anti-peace bloc of the most important imperialist states and China. They are supporting more directly even revanchist positions that are adopted in the FRG vis-a-vis the GDR. This is directed against the GDR's sovereign rights and at the same time against detente in Europe, against the decisions of Helsinki.

Comrades, fully in line with the appeal directed from Moscow to all European states, to all states and peoples in the world, the SED and GDR speak up for making the peace movement more influential through new initiatives and drives all over the world. Our party favors the broadest rallying of all forces in this struggle, irrespective of their origin, world outlook and religion. An expression of this was the consultation with the chairmen and secretaries of national friendship societies from 50 countries in Berlin, whose activities were assessed by Comrade Erich Honecker as an important contribution to the safeguarding of peace and to international understanding. The meeting reflected the high international appreciation of the GDR's active peace policy, its consistent antifascism and our firm anti-imperialist solidarity. The work of the national friendship societies, which in manifold forms contributes toward disseminating the truth about the GDR, is last but not least in the national interest of the country concerned. The president of the Italian-GDR friendship society and vice president of the Italian Senate stressed that this work serves the development of democracy in the societies' own countries, and that the friendship movement thus contributes to the peoples' great struggle for detente, disarmament, cooperation and peace.

Solidarity With the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America

Our sympathy and active solidarity go to the struggle of the national liberation movements in Africa, Asia and Latin America. In the socialist-oriented states of Africa, further resolute steps for the development of Marxist-Leninist parties and for progressive socioeconomic transformations are being undertaken, which are given our universal support. Afghanistan is continuing its people's revolution. The strengthening of relations with the progressive states continues to be a priority task of socialist foreign policy.

On the occasion of the visits to our republic by Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, secretary general of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, by Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, and by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, Comrade Erich Honecker, in his talks with these heads of state and important political figures, reaffirmed our position that just and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East can be achieved only if the stipulations on Israel's withdrawal from all territories occupied in 1967 are linked with safeguarding the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to establish their own state, as well as the independent existence and security of all states in this region. Separate plots after the pattern of Camp David cannot solve the problems that concern all Arab peoples and all other peoples. The Egyptian-Israeli talks under the sponsorship of the United States complicate the situation. This is stated in the Moscow declaration on the situation in the Middle East, in which the decisions of the Baghdad summit meeting of the Arab heads of state and government are supported.

During the visit by Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia, the SED Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman again expressed our republic's firm solidarity with the sacrificing struggle of the Ethiopian people. As is the case with all anti-imperialist states of Africa, the development of our relations of friendship and cooperation with socialist Ethiopia is aimed at foiling any neocolonialist machination of imperialism and supporting the struggle of these peoples for their national and social liberation. It can be said that the relations between the GDR and socialist Ethiopia have entered into a new phase of development through the declaration on the principles of friendship and cooperation that was signed in Berlin.

All progressive people are watching developments in southern Africa with concern. Our party and our entire people resolutely condemn the constant acts of aggression by the Rhodesian racists against Mozambique and Zambia, and the war preparations that the South Africans are staging from Namibia against the People's Republic of Angola. The GDR will continue its solidarity with the struggle of the liberation forces of Zimbabwe and Namibia, under the leadership of the Patriotic Front and SWAPO for full independence, and the struggle of the ANC [African National Council] movement against racial discrimination and apartheid in the Republic of South Africa.

The opening of SWAPO and ANC offices in Berlin and the accreditation of representatives of these peoples at the GDR solidarity committee is proof of the GDR's internationalist attitude. We are convinced that the just struggle of the peoples of Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe will be successful.

The GDR is firmly linked with all forces struggling for independence, freedom and social progress. In this spirit the delegations of our republic made their contribution to the world conference against racism and racial discrimination in Geneva, to the international conference of solidarity with the struggle of African and Arab peoples against imperialism and reaction in Addis Ababa, and to the world conference of solidarity with Chile in Madrid. The traditional press festivals of the fraternal parties, especially in capitalist countries, were given the solidarity support of our party.

In August the delegates of the progressive youth of all continents gathered on the soil of the first socialist state in America, Cuba. The 11th World Festival of Youth and Students in Havana was a high point in the struggle for peace and disarmament, against colonialism, fascism and apartheid, for anti-imperialist solidarity and implementation of the basic rights of youth in capitalist countries. Passionately, and with great hospitality the young generation of socialist Cuba demonstrated the achievements of socialism on the island of freedom. In Cuba the 750 FDJ delegates acted as worthy representatives of their socialist fatherland before the youth of the world, and made a valuable contribution to the festival's success.

Comrades in the period under review, the SED Central Committee dispatched 13 study delegations and 10 consultation groups to the fraternal parties of socialist countries for an exchange of experience. In the same period our party received 14 study delegations and 10 consultation groups of fraternal parties from the socialist countries. At the invitation of the SED Central Committee, 17 official delegations and 62 study delegations of communist and workers parties, national revolutionary movements and friendly parties visited the GDR. In this period the SED sent abroad 8 official delegations and 28 study delegations to nonsocialist countries.

In the period under review our party participated intensively in the multilateral cooperation in the ideological sphere which has become a solid component of collaboration among fraternal parties of the socialist community countries. Several work meetings took place as well as scientific conferences, including the conferences on "topical significance of the economic doctrine of Karl Marx for fashioning the developed socialist society" in Karl-Marx-Stadt, on the 100th anniversary of the publication of Friedrich Engels' "antiDuehring" in Berlin, on "the development of democracy and the assertion of human rights in socialist society," and on the "role of the mass media in educational work and in ideological struggle" in Warsaw and on "the mutual relations and enrichment of the socialist cultures" in Moscow. Multilateral research groups and problem commissions performed valuable work.

A conference of the Central Committee secretaries for party and organizational work in Budapest in October, in which an SED delegation under the leadership of Comrade Dohlus participated, served the purpose of cooperation among the fraternal parties of socialist countries.

At the meeting, a fruitful exchange of views and experiences took place about topical problems related to the consolidation and improvement of the political system of socialism, particularly about the role and activity of the communist parties and mass organizations. The Politburo defined measures to evaluate the conference.

Delegations of our party's Central Committee participated, during the period under review, in the party congresses of communist and workers parties. Comrades Axen, Naumann and Felfe of the Politburo participated in the Mannheim DKP Congress. The party congress acquired an eminent significance by the unanimous adoption of the party program. With this program, the DKP is the only political party of the FRG which provides a scientifically grounded, realistic orientation for solving all of the most important social problems of the present and future for the working class and the entire people. Standing invariably on the positions of proletarian internationalism, the DKP presented itself as firmly unified, as the decisive force in the struggle for the social and national interests of the FRG working people in the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism.

The Politburo heard a report by the Dresden Bezirk leadership on "the experiences and results of the exchange of delegations and experiences" and underscored in this context how valuable this exchange of experiences is among the SED Bezirk leaderships and their partners in the CPSU and the other fraternal parties of socialist countries, and how it should be further purposefully developed for the benefit of all participants.

Our First Cosmonaut

Dear comrades, the space flight of Sigmund Jaehn, the first GDR pilot-cosmonaut, was an historic event in our people's life. A GDR citizen as the first German in space has become an historic reality. With this achievement the participation of our republic in space research has acquired a new quality. Our party, our entire people are proud of this, and we are very grateful to our Soviet comrades, to the USSR party-state leadership to allow a citizen of our country, a member of the SED, an officer of the National People's Army, to be able to accomplish this work in space at the side of experienced Soviet pilot-cosmonauts such as Valeriy Bykovskiy, Vladimir Kovalenok, and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov.

The joing USSR-GDR space project, the Politburo noted in a closing report, evinces the strength of socialism and unshakable alliance between the CPSU and SED. The space flight of a GDR citizen proves the historic successes of socialism on German soil and therefore plays an important role in the struggle against imperialism. The course of the joint space flight affirmed the great value of scientific and technical cooperation within the framework of the Intercosmos program. It demonstrated the close comradeship in arms between the National People's Army and the Soviet Army.

The scientists and staff workers of the institutes of the Academy of Sciences as well as the collectives of major GDR enterprises are responsible for a large share of the successes and benefits of this spaceflight, whose evaluation is still being tested.

GDR citizens expressed their great joy during the joint spaceflight and accorded the cosmonauts an enthusiastic welcome during their trip through the GDR. They displayed their internationalistic attitude and love for the socialist fatherland.

With the feat of the first GDR pilot-cosmonaut, our socialist GDR belongs to those five nations which have thus far dispatched cosmonauts into space. More socialist countries will follow suit.

The joint space flight promoted the interest of large portions of the population, particularly of youth, in science and technology. Many working people, above all scientists, were confirmed in their readiness to also fight for top scientific-technical achievements in their fields even more resolutely, and to assure their rapid application.

The Policy of the Main Task is Carried on Consistently

Dear comrades, further implementing the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress, the fundamental orientation given by Comrade Erich Honecker at the conference with the first secretaries of the kreis leaderships and at the eighth Central Committee session, the Politburo's activity was basically determined by the consistent continuation of the proven policy of the main task.

The Politburo is able to note that thanks to the outstanding achievements of the working class, the cooperative farmers, the intelligentsia and all working people, the decisions of the ninth party congress are being implemented step by step. The program for growth, prosperity and stability is being fulfilled continuously even under foreign economic relations that are becoming increasingly difficult.

With a view to the 30th anniversary of the GDR we are able to state that achievements are evident in all spheres. Our country's national economy is developing continuously and with stability. It is on this safe foundation that our party is transforming the sociopolitical program into reality in a planned manner.

Implementation of Our Sociopolitical Aims According to Plan

The apartment-building program, as the heart of the sociopolitical program, is being implemented purposefully. By the end of November 148,024 apartments, of these 96,546 newly built ones, were turned over to the people this year. Thus the housing conditions of about 440,000 more citizens were improved.

The targets for the construction of new apartments were fulfilled. More than 14,000 apartments were modernized in excess of plan.

A visible expression of the progress achieved in solving the housing problem in our country was the handing over of the millionth apartment erected since 1971 to a Berlin worker's family by our party's general secretary on 6 July.

It is important in preparing and implementing the plan for 1979 to realize even more consistently in all bezirks the orientation toward enhancing the continuity, effectiveness and quality in the planned construction of apartments and communal facilities, an orientation set forth in the Politburo decision, and to more intensively utilize optimum experiences for that purpose. Considering the increasing readiness to bear children, which is most closely linked with our social policy, the establishment of children's institutions, particularly of creches, deserves priority and increased attention everywhere.

Again this year 8,335 more children were born up to the end of November than were born in the same period last year. Now 58 out of 100 children are being cared for in creches, and more than 90 of every 100 children of the corresponding age group are now being cared for in kindergartens.

The Berlin construction workers accomplished great achievements together with builders' collectives from all bezirks in the further development of the GDR capital of Berlin. In the new Berlin-Marzahn residential area alone some 15,000 citizens will reside in new apartments by the end of this year. The young building workers, active within the "FDJ initiative Berlin," hold a major share in construction achievements.

On 7 November the Politburo adopted a decision on the further implementation of the apartment building program in Dresden in the period of the 1976-80 5-year plan and up to 1990. The task was set forth through the new construction and modernization of some 134,000 to 140,000 apartments to substantially improve the citizens' housing conditions in the bezirk city and in its immediate vicinity as a major center of the working class, science, arts and culture. Combined with the already adopted measures for the progressive reconstruction of world-renowned buildings in the city center, a clear and comprehensive concept has been provided for the socialist development of Dresden which, at the same time, also contains all the important measures for its effective implementation.

In keeping with the joint decision of the SED Central Committee, the FDGB Central Executive Committee and the GDR Council of Ministers on the further planned improvement of the working and living conditions of the working people of 27 May 1978, the Politburo in September sanctioned the measures for the new arrangement of annual vacations effective 1 January 1979. Thus all our country's working people will receive an annual vacation, increased by a minimum of 3 work days. In addition, vacations were extended from 4 to 6 work days for 940,000 working people in a differentiated manner. These include first and foremost shift workers, mothers with children working in shifts and people working under adverse conditions.

More vacations create more opportunities to enjoy recreation and to better pursue increasing spiritual, cultural and sports interests. Once more it is reaffirmed: The results of work under socialism are worthwhile and benefit society and every individual.

The working class and all working people have responded to this new sociopolitical measure with many pledges for high performances. These are aimed at achieving a higher increase in national income in less working time.

In November, the Politburo adopted measures for further development of the FDGB's influence on the enterprise recreation programs and management and planning of enterprise recreational institutions. It let itself be guided by the principles that the role and authority of the trade unions are to a high degree determined by the manner in which they represent the interests of the workers, employees and the intelligentsia through a comprehensive codetermination in the state, economy and society as to the manner in which they actively participate in the implementation of our sociopolitical program.

The trade unions' constant endeavors to improve the recreational opportunities for the working people by a systematic expansion of the FDGB vacation service and through the purposeful utilization and high utilization rate of all existing recreation facilities are of great importance. Hence the FDGB is to be given greater rights. It is necessary that the executive boards and leaderships of the trade unions carry out the management and planning of the enterprise recreation programs in accordance with uniform principles and that they exert control over the use and the utilization rate of all recreational facilities of the enterprises. This does not affect the enterprise ownership of such facilities.

In line with the social task to develop recreation in the interest of the entire working class, the supplying to enterprises which have no, or only limited, recreational facilities of their own with vacation trips will be gradually improved through a future increase in the number of trips arranged by the trade union vacation service.

Moreover, regulations were adopted for the new construction, reconstruction and value-preserving maintenance of enterprise vacation facilities. These are aimed at insuring purposeful utilization of all opportunities of the enterprises and combines for establishing recreation facilities for all working people, but at the same time are aimed at preventing developments not in accord with the plan and violations of law and at increasing social control.

The enterprises' commitment to expand and maintain, in close contact with the FDJ and the Ernst Thaelmann Pioneer organization, the children's vacation camps, including the central Pioneer camps, is emphatically stressed. Their equipment standards are to be in line with the requirements of children's recreation.

Comrades, in the past few months, too, the Politburo and the Central Committee secretariat have treated the strict fulfillment of targets as a matter for the whole party. The progress that has been achieved is an expression of the purposeful implementation of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy.

This year, about M92.6 billion worth of consumer goods will be sold to the population at stable prices. This is M28.5 billion more than in 1970, M47.6 billion more than in 1960, and M75.3 billion more than in 1950. As against last year the sales of consumer goods will probably increase again by M3.2 billion. The steady development in this field is being continued and the stable supply of essential and nonessential foods and beverages was insured on the whole as well as the supply of industrial consumer goods was further improved. The population primarily bought more high-quality technical consumer goods, household and expendable household goods, furniture, cultural goods and sports equipment. Higher-than-average growth rates of up to 30 percent were achieved in the supply of products for infants and small children.

The "Exquisit" [sales organization] this year has had a turnover of M760 million in view of the growing demand for top fashion . The turnover of the "Delikat" shops has amounted to M725 million, and that of "Intershop" to M700 million.

All this goes to show that the turnover of "Exquisit" and "Delikat" merely amounts to 1.6 percent of the total goods sales, and this is in line with the demand for goods in the higher-price category.

Evaluating the regular discussion concerning questions of supply, the Central Committee Secretariat has instructed the ministers in charge of supply to use all opportunities of the domestic consumer goods production for insuring a stable supply to the population and to consistently implement in every sector of supply the measures provided in the plan.

We can state that through the policy of the main task substantial progress from 1971 has been made regarding the supply to the population. If we are able to strike this positive balance in which a high living standard is reflected, then we know at the same time that in the case of some goods there are growing needs of the population in terms of quantity and quality which--although we are making great efforts in this respect--we cannot fully meet in all fields today. We can only consume what first has been produced.

The experiences of plan implementation in the field of supply indicate generally: To provide a stable and continuous supply is a task which in our country must be solved anew day after day. Lasting solutions depend to a large extent on the personal dedication of all those in responsible positions, on the conscious organization of work.

Stable and Continuous Development of Performance

In the period under review the Politburo has dealt with the monthly fulfillment of the economic plan and has made the necessary decisions to insure continuation of the steady and constant growth of the economy. The Council of Ministers was instructed to implement the required measures.

A high dedication of the working people in socialist competition and strict management of the plan implementation have led to a noteworthy increase in performance. All the prerequisites exist, too, for successfully concluding the 3rd year of the 1976-1980 5-year plan.

The state plan targets for industrial goods production were fulfilled 100.4 percent by the end of November. Thus an added M15.2 billion worth of goods were produced in the past 11 months over the same period of last year. The building production plan was fulfilled.

In transportation, substantial efforts were made to cope with higher transport requirements, especially during the harvest period and in stocking supplies for the winter. As of the end of November an added 33 million tons of goods had been transported over the same period of last year. It was not yet possible to completely meet all transport requirements.

The ahead-of-schedule conclusion of the central FDJ project "Druzhba Pipeline" was an outstanding example of the loyalty of youth to our party's policy. At the Politburo meeting with the pipeline builders it was stated that the 10,300 pipeline builders and many other working people of our country had made an important contribution to the development of a strong and effective energy and raw material base for the fraternal socialist countries. Evidence of a communist attitude toward work is given also by the fact that more than 1,400 experienced and combat-tested pipeline builders have taken up work in the central youth project "FDJ Initiative Berlin" after their return from the Soviet Union.

Among others, the following figures reflect the achievements of the young pipeline builders and of all those who in our country have created the prerequisites for these achievements: 153,840 tons of large-diameter steel pipes were unloaded at the Druzhba pipeline, transported and laid in the ground extending 268 kilometers. To this end, more than 8 million cubic meters of earth were moved and over 23,000 welding seams were made. The pipeline builders from our country used 130,000 cubic meters of reinforced concrete and installed equipment from more than 11,000 crates in the five compressor stations.

Comrades, it is of special importance for the performance increase of our economy that in compliance with the decisions of the eighth Central Committee session the qualitative factors in production have achieved greater effectiveness in the fulfillment of the 1978 plan. The progress made in the socialist intensification of social production was clearly demonstrated by the end of November when 552 practical application targets and quality targets of the science and technology state plan had been implemented which directly affected production.

The labor productivity in industry increased by 5 percent as compared with last year. As planned, more than 90 percent of the production increase in industry resulted from increased labor productivity. Nearly two-thirds of all centrally administered industries achieved an additional increase of labor productivity over and above the plan by at least 1 percent.

Substantial progress was made in the enterprises' own production of rationalization means. The plan targets were fulfilled 108.1 percent in the first three-quarters of this year, thus scoring a 37-percent increase. The performances of the enterprise construction departments increased about 22 percent.

Production costs in the centrally administered industry were reduced as of the end of November beyond the planned targets. However, it must be stated that the important achievements of enterprises in cost reductions, energy, raw materials and other materials are still being diminished by those enterprises which do not comply with their planned costs but permit excess costs. This also applies to certain sectors within some enterprises. To effect a lasting change means to achieve large values for boosting the national income.

An important contribution toward strengthening our economic power has been made by the working people of all sectors of the national economy through their voluntary work performed on 28 October 1978 in honor of the 30th anniversary of the GDR. Responding to the appeal of the sectional organizers of the Berlin-Lichtenberg VEB Electrokohle, the collectives achieved on that day, through high quality and effectiveness of work, production results comparable to the output for a full work day.

This voluntary work project has taught us important lessons. In the majority of enterprises it was possible to thoroughly prepare production in the most comprehensive sense, to organize well the work, to insure a high utilization rate of machines, plants and raw materials, and to purposefully employ high-performance shift operations.

A decisive factor for this was that the entire strength of the party, of the trade unions, the FDJ and the responsible leaders was focused on these tasks. The required decisions were timely and instructions were carried out in a disciplined manner. The results were such that there are quite a few people who say that this is the way work always should be organized and that management always should operate so purposefully.

The Politburo has assessed the results achieved up to now in socialist competition in honor of the GDR's 30th anniversary. This assessment has shown an impressive picture of the working people's creative energy and their determination to celebrate our state's anniversary with new, great working feats to further boost the national economy's output. The results achieved in socialist competition are impressive proof of the comprehensive activity of all working people who, with a political sense of responsibility and with expert knowledge, participated in the management and planning of the social development. These are an expression of the deepening of the trustful relationship between party and people.

The Politburo welcomes the decision of the initiators of the competition to give a public interim accounting of the competition results in January next year, and to supplement or define exactly their competition programs in accordance with the state plan tasks for 1979.

In accordance with a joint decision of the SED Central Committee Politburo, the State Council and the GDR Council of Ministers as well as the FDGB Federal Executive, outstanding performances in competition will be recognized on the eve of the state anniversary by the awarding of 250 honorary banners and high state decorations. We are sure that this decision will provide additional incentives for ambitious performance pledges for 1979 and for their comprehensive fulfillment.

From today's Central Committee session the Politburo orients the leaders and all members of our party in state and economy, as well as the SED bezirk and kreis leaderships toward resolutely continuing the struggle for consistent, comprehensive fulfillment and purposeful overfulfillment of the 1978 economic plan until the last day of the year and toward linking this with a good start for the 1979 plan.

Comrades, proceeding from the results achieved by the bezirk leadership party controls, by Central Committee departments and by the Central Auditing Commission, the Politburo has adopted a resolution concerning some questions of [party] work with the working people in the further preparation of the GDR's 30th anniversary. Its purpose is to encourage and bring to full development the working people's readiness for new initiatives and for collective actions, their striving for education and for a cultured way of life.

As early as at the eighth party congress Comrade Erich Honecker declared: In our country, nothing is being done for its own sake but everything serves the wellbeing of man, the interests of the working class and of all working people. With this policy, which is in line with the nature of socialism--and this is particularly nice to be able to say in the 30th year of the existence of our worker-peasant state--we have made great progress. It is all the more necessary never to lose sight of this orientation, everywhere to tactfully approach the concerns and problems of the working people and to strengthen their trust in the party and state.

In this sense the party organizations, the leaderships of the trade unions and the leaders in state and economy, are committed to creating everywhere a social atmosphere where work can make good progress, where initiative flourishes and where a sense of community prevails.

An important prerequisite for this is to more thoroughly inform the working people about the interconnections between work at the enterprises and the tasks of the entire national economy. All their proposals and criticism must be conscientiously studied and unbureaucratically answered. The results of the work and the implementation of the working people's proposals must be regularly accounted for, in compliance with the pertinent resolutions and legal provisions. Checks have established that this is not yet being done in every case.

It is necessary to pay greatest attention to the innovators and rationalizers in socialist competition, to encourage them and to give them comprehensive support so as to make these important social forces still more effective for accelerating scientific-technical progress and for boosting the GDR's economic strength.

To increase the creative performances of the enterprise collectives, it is necessary to create all the necessary prerequisites through good quality of management work. With greatest attention, the managers must constantly treat the questions of working and living conditions in the enterprises and combines as a direct constitutent part of the policy for the benefit of the people.

Comrades, for the coming economic-political work for implementing the decisions of the ninth party congress the Politburo stresses the task of consistently advancing socialist rationalization and of using modern, highly effective technologies. In this way the contribution of every combine, every enterprise, must be concentrated on achieving a higher growth of national income and of the final output available for the society, of material and equipment for the national economy, of goods for exports and of consumer goods for the population.

The Pivotal Question--the Acceleration of Scientific-Technical Progress

The fulfillment according to schedule of the planned tasks for science and technology at high creative levels is decisive for the pace of scientific-technical progress and its economic performance contribution. It was possible in the period under review to fulfill the state plan as well as the enterprise plans for science and technology with a growing continuity and in keeping with plans.

The outstanding achievements are part and parcel of this and quite a few of these were honored with the national prize. They will bring us forward by considerable steps toward improving the product quality and reducing costs in both exports and supplies to the population and to our national economy. It is necessary at the same time, however, to point out that, as previously, considerable reserves exist in many enterprises which must be tapped by a higher creative standard of scientific-technical work. This particularly includes scientific-technical enterprise tasks that are being planned and fulfilled with too low economic and scientific-technical targets. The Politburo directs the attention of all party organizations in the enterprises toward paying more attention, above all, to the level of scientific-technical performances together with fulfillment of the tasks on schedule.

This is why in the activities of the state leaders and party leaderships work with the duty booklets [pflichtenhefte] acquire greater importance in order to consistently implement the state system adopted in this context. This requires that the duty booklets' elaboration as a component part and first step of scientific-technical work be placed under the immediate control of the industry ministers, directors general of the combines and of the works managers. In order to safeguard on a long-term basis the future targets of our national economic development, it is necessary to level maximum demands against any research and development task that is to be undertaken.

First and foremost, we need higher scientific-technical performances in those places where we must broaden the scope of our economic growth preferentially. It is important to solve our demanding tasks in economizing work places and in improving the economical use of materials by means of comprehensive rationalization and the introduction of modern techniques, particularly on the basis of microelectronics. Thus the struggle for the economical use of materials in all enterprises must be turned into a political task for the scientists, engineers, technologists and all working people. The chances of our economic performance development are being decisively determined by how much we succeed through science and technological techniques in reducing the concrete consumption of materials in the national economy and in considerably exceeding the targets of the 5-year plan.

What is true of the economical use of materials also fully applies to a persistent reduction in the specific consumption of power. A more economical use of power and materials must above all be insured by a more effective utilization of the available and employed power and raw materials.

The creative efforts of the scientists, engineers and innovators are extraordinarily significant for a higher economic effectiveness of scientific-technical progress. Their achievements in the laboratories, at the drawing boards and in the technological sectors determine to a decisive extent how we succeed in significantly enhancing the effectiveness and quality of production through the working out and introduction of new technological processes.

Therefore, it is urgent to make all these problems that are of a prime significance increasingly the subject of the political work of the party branches in the scientific-technical institutions of the enterprises and combines. The Politburo welcomes the outstanding initiatives and achievements which the members of the Chamber of Technology concluded at their 7th congress, which took place on 16 and 17 November 1978 in Berlin. Multifaceted opportunities also will result in the future for the activity of the socialist engineers organizations in the GDR to fully apply the wealth of ideas and creative strength of the scientific intelligentsia for solving the tasks of the 1979 plan and of the coming few years. We are convinced that the decisions of the 7th congress of the Chamber of Technology will touch off new incentives to further increase the contribution of the scientists, engineers and innovators on economizing work time and jobs, to reduce the consumption of materials and power and to enhance the quality, dependability and beauty of the design of the products.

To Concentrate Investments on Socialist Rationalization

Particular importance for the further enhancement of the productive strength of our national economy attaches to improving the effectivity of investments. On the instruction of the Politburo, extensive work on specific projects was performed in working out the 1979 plan to concentrate the investments on socialist rationalization and to achieve a high increase in the end product of the national economy.

To strengthen the material-technical base such investments in industry, agriculture and science have priority which:

--Enlarge the GDR power and raw material base and help to rationally utilize it;

--are necessary for the development of microelectronics;

--result in the manufacture of high-quality consumer goods;

--create the proper prequisities for increasing the output of subsidiary products;

--serve the implementation of the resolutions on the manufacture of spare parts;

--enable the boosting of exports; and

--help to provide substitutes for imports.

By concentrating forces and means it is important to insure the completion according to schedule and plans of all those projects that are to make a weighty contribution to boosting the national income in 1979.

Thereby, those investment projects are at the center that are to begin production in honor of the 30th GDR anniversary according to plan or ahead of plan. Primarily, such projects are involved which are greatly significant for the further strengthening of our country's material-technical base.

Our entire attention is further devoted to the struggle for improving the effectiveness of investments. In doing so, particular significance is attached to the most economical and purposeful use of means. This also includes the further developing of the good results achieved this year in reducing expenditures for building site facilities.

Particular attention was devoted to improving investment management and planning. The necessary stipulations for a uniform and tight control of investments are being provided by Politburo decisions on enhancing the performance capacity of the general and main contractors in industry and construction, as well as on preparing investments.

In order to safeguard the most effective employment of the important portions of the national income that annually are being used in our national economy for investments, it is necessary to purposefully further improve the quality of state management activities. It is particularly important to further enhance the personal responsibility of every leader for the preparation and implementation of investment projects. [paragraph continues]

This also includes the consistent implementation of the stipulations for the enhancement of party and state discipline at initiative [initiativ] construction projects, made at the 8th SED Central Committee session. Activities in this field can only be accepted if they do not require means which are necessary for the plan fulfillment.

The Main Task--Starting Point for the Further Development of Consumer Goods Production

The Politburo underscores the responsibility of the enterprise collectives for the manufacture of consumer goods that comply with the growing demands of the population for quality, quantity and beauty of design. There, too, we avail ourselves of the 30th GDR anniversary to enrich the variety of goods with new and high-quality consumer goods. All citizens are interested in this. Progress in that area is always immediately felt by the population and strengthens the feeling of pride in the overall achievements of their state.

It is important to create all the proper prerequisites for manufacturing in much greater number modern, high-quality products in keeping with the population's needs. As was underscored at the Karl Marx-Stadt conference on the tasks relating to the further implementation of the decisions of the 9th party congress in the consumer goods industry, in accordance with our far-reaching socio-political program consumer goods are involved that enhance the effectiveness of the apartment building program, visibly support the party's youth policy and make easier the working women's household chores, as are consumer goods that help the purposeful fashioning of leisure time, recreation and the development of personality.

This also involves bringing scientific-technical progress to bear even more immediately on the manufacture of consumer goods, including subsidiary products. The fashioning of designs is of great importance in this respect.

One of the most important tasks is to manufacture, with every possible consistency and above all by way of socialist rationalization, modern consumer goods, including spare parts, with modern techniques and in great numbers. This requires even more strongly the exploitation of the available production capacities for the new products, and also to create the appropriate prerequisites in the component parts enterprises. All experience teaches: Good results are being achieved whenever the development work includes both the enhancement of the utility value of a product and the application of highly productive techniques and an effective production organization. In 1979, additional plants of the consumer goods industry will be put into operation. The implementation of these investment projects on schedule will be decisive for a substantial portion of the performance increase in the consumer goods industry.

On the Supply of Fuel and Power

To insure supplies of fuel and power to the population and industry, the Central Committee Secretariat and Presidium of the Council of Ministers have adopted a corresponding directive for the winter of 1978-79 and the year of 1979. The state and economic leading organs were enjoined to insure supplies to the population fully at all times and to supply the economy in a planned manner. A tight control by the bezirk and kreis leaderships is necessary for this.

The high pace of economic growth as well as population requirements have resulted in a persistent increase in demand for fuels and power. Major production losses in the coal industry and in part considerable damages in the open pit mines were caused by storms in August and rainfalls in subsequent months. This affected the crude coal output, the manufacture of briquets and the creation of the required stocks of solid fuels for the economy.

In early November the Central Committee Secretariat dealt with the situation in the soft coal industry and decreed necessary immediate measures to stabilize the production in the open surface pits. This also included the task for the machinebuilding and electrotechnical industries for providing on schedule the spare parts required for open-face mining equipment.

The consistent struggle for a reduction in the specific power consumption, abstention from any wasting of power and the disciplined compliance with the quota set forth in the balance sheet for fuels and power in all spheres of social life are of great national economic significance for stable power supplies.

To Fulfill the Export and Import Plan According to Plan and Contract

Great efforts were undertaken in all areas of our economy to safeguard the development of our foreign trade planned for 1978, particularly of exports to the USSR, the other socialist countries and to the non-socialist economic area. Exports of the national economy increased by 10.6 percent in trade with the socialist countries in the period up to the end of November. Exports to the USSR rose by 12.2 percent. An export increase of 9.7 percent was achieved vis-a-vis the non-socialist economic area as of the end of November.

This year's Leipzig fall fair was entirely characterized by the further implementation of the decisions of the ninth party congress and of the preparation for the 30th GDR anniversary. The exhibitions of the industrial branches of the GDR impressively displayed the multifaceted initiatives of the working people in socialist competition.

The contracts concluded with the USSR and the other CEMA countries at the Leipzig fall fair created important preconditions for fulfilling the mutual deliveries agreed upon in the trade accords for 1978, and insuring their continuation from the start of 1979.

In conversations with respresentatives from nonsocialist countries Comrade Erich Honecker underscored the close connection between the deepening and consolidation of detente and the building of mutually advantageous economic relations.

Our export and foreign trade enterprises conducted successful business negotiations despite complicated sales conditions on the capitalist markets caused by the lasting capitalist crisis.

The Politburo and Secretariat repeatedly dealt with the fulfillment of the tasks of foreign trade in 1978 and with the preparation of the 1979 plan and made the necessary decisions to boost the export strength as well as for a rational and economical use of imports.

All party branches were oriented toward exercising tight party control over the scrupulous fulfillment of the export plans for 1979 from the very first day of the year. Above all it is important to manufacture more products that can be exported at profit. In doing so, such products are involved that agree with the most recent state of findings of science and technology and whose quality is in keeping with competitive conditions. Export enterprises must more flexibly respond to foreign trade requirements. Together with foreign trade, constant analyses must be made as to how the products are holding their own on the markets. It rests within the responsibility of the enterprise and combine directors to draw the appropriate results from this and to insure that such products are being manufactured as can be sold on foreign markets with high foreign currency returns.

Management and Planning Are Being Further Perfected

At the 8th Central Committee session Comrade Erich Honecker stressed the great significance for further development of existing combines and forming new ones for strengthening socialism in our republic. The Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat paid great attention to this currently most essential step to the further perfectioning of management and planning in our national economy.

All problems connected with the development of the combines and related to the modern management of industry were comprehensively analyzed by our party in keeping with the requirements for further fashioning the developed socialist society. The required practical measures were undertaken in a purposeful manner and after thorough preparations.

To develop the existing combines and to establish new ones, this August the SED Central Committee conducted an exchange of experiences with the director generals and party organizations of the Central Committee of combines in which leading party and state officials participated and where Comrade Guenter Mittag gave the concluding speech. This exchange of experiences confirmed the assertion of the ninth party congress that those combines that are directly subordinated to the ministries have well acquitted themselves and that this road should be continued in the interest of the further realization of the main task and high effectiveness. The deliberations were characterized by a deep confidence on the part of all comrades in the party's policy and in the party leadership and on this basis were distinguished by a constructive and creative atmosphere.

In 1979 more combines directly subordinated to the ministries will take up their work. Thus the predominant section of the enterprises to date of the centrally-managed nationalized industry will be run by the combines. Thus new prerequisites have developed to fashion the reproduction process throughout the entire combine more effectively, primarily to carry out scientific-technical tasks in a more concentrated manner and to bring its results substantially more rapidly to bear on production.

It now is important to make fully effective the vast objective possibilities of management of the centrally-controlled industry, possibilities that were created by setting up the combines. The party organizations and the ministers should help the directors general to assert the great national economic responsibility assigned to them and generally to improve the quality of management activities in all enterprises, research institutions and sales organs of the combines.

It is necessary to define clearly the responsibility of every sector and every leader, to analyze maturing problems at the proper time and to bring them up for decision and to aim the entire work at fully mobilizing the combine's internal reserves in accordance with the new possibilities. The party influence in the combines and in their enterprises must be further enhanced with the objective of insuring that all working people perceive their political responsibility for implementing the tasks set by the plan even more comprehensively and that they also act according.

The Politburo proceeds from the fact that this significant process of developing the combines will be politically guided by the bezirk and kreis leaderships in a proven manner and with circumspection. It is necessary at the same time for the ministries, the State Planning Commission and other central state organs to draw the final conclusions from the new conditions which have sprung up with the development of the combines and to improve the quality of their own management activity with the purpose of solving fundamental problems and of supporting the combines' work.

The 1981-85 5-Year Plan Is Being Purposefully Prepared

In the period under review intensive work was performed on further fashioning the basic concept for developing the national economy in the years 1981-85. In October the Politburo dealt with the state of what has been achieved thus far.

In keeping with the program of our party adopted by the ninth party congress the basic concept is aimed at further fashioning the developed socialist society and thus at creating fundamental prerequisites for the gradual transition to communism.

The gist consists in consistently continuing the policy of the main task adopted by the eighth party congress and reaffirmed by the ninth party congress as a long-term strategic orientation and in even more closely shaping the unity of economic and social policy. While casting a glance at the further prospects of our country, the Politburo has issued the order purposefully to continue work on the basic concept and to work out a harmonious concept for the 1981-85 5-year plan which agrees with the economic laws of socialism.

The further deepening of socialist economic integration with the fraternal countries of the socialist community is a decisive component part of the work on preparing the new 5-year plan. Particular significance in this process that is taking place legitimately attaches to developing economic and scientific technical cooperation with the USSR. In accordance with the agreement concluded this summer on the Crimea between Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Presidium of the Supreme USSR Soviet, and Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, talks took place about problems related to the further development and perfection of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and GDR.

For this purpose a delegation of the SED Central Committee Politburo, which comprised Politburo members Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Guenter Mittag, Central Committee secretary; as well as Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the Politburo and chairman of the State Planning Commission, paid a working visit to Moscow on 8 December 1978.

In the negotiations which took place with Aleksey Kosygin, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Nikolay Tikhonov, Politburo candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, as well as with Nikolay Baybakov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee and with other leading personalities the two sides agreed on additional measures aimed at drawing up the 5-year plans of the USSR and the GDR for the 1981-85 year period in the spirit of a broad development of specialization and production cooperation in the interest of a high degree of efficiency of the national economies of both countries.

The long-term strategic development of specialization and cooperation with the USSR constitutes an important element of the further deepening of the fraternal cooperation, the convergence of the states and peoples of the GDR and the USSR in the spirit of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of 7 October 1975. The prevailing trend in the further cooperation between the GDR and the USSR consists in the close interlacing of the material and spiritual potentials in solving great common tasks which extend far into the future. This serves the strengthening of the material-technical base of the national economies of our two countries.

Results and Tasks in Agriculture

Comrades, the cooperative farmers and farmwomen, the workers, scientists and all other working people in agriculture, forestry and foodstuffs economy have successfully accomplished the tasks adopted at the ninth party congress in 1978. By fulfilling the plan and with outstanding initiatives in socialist competition in honor of the 30th anniversary of the GDR they are making a major contribution to the further strengthening of our socialist worker-peasant state. Their great exertions are the basis for securing for the population planned supplies of foodstuffs and are an important contribution to supplying industry with raw materials.

The state procurement plan was fulfilled 102.0 percent for grain, 110.8 percent for oil crops, 111.8 percent for edible leguminous crops, and 103.9 percent for potatoes. The supply of edible potatoes to households and large-scale consumers proceeded according to plan.

The state procurement plan for sugar beets was fulfilled by 86.6 percent effective 5 December 1978. Sugar beet procurement still continues.

The areas earmarked for the sowing of winter oil crops and winter grain were sown.

The cooperative farmwomen, farmers and workers engaged in animal production also have worked with great initiative to develop output according to plan.

The state procurement plan was fulfilled effective 30 November as follows: 99.9 percent for slaughtering cattle, 101.9 percent for milk and 102.9 percent for eggs.

Thus decisive prerequisites were created for safeguarding commodity supplies to provide meat, milk and eggs to the population according to plan.

Great efforts were undertaken by the cooperative farmwomen and farmers, and the workers in the agricultural production cooperatives, nationalized farms, inter-enterprise animal production institutions as well as in the industrial fattening combines to develop cattle stocks despite increases in the slaughter of cattle in keeping with the given orientation.

The livestocks of animals envisaged by the plan on the nationwide scale were achieved with 5,572,000 head of cattle, 11,734,000 hogs, 1,965,000 sheep and 26,265,000 egglaying hens, and partly exceeded the plan. With this, the cooperative farmers and workers have in essence created those prerequisites for the production of animal products in 1979 that depend on the animal livestock.

In order to fulfill the state procurement of animal products it also remains a decisive task in the future to stably develop the number of animals and to possess enough animals in the agricultural production cooperatives and nationalized farms.

The development of the cattle population requires particular attention in all bezirks. In addition, an adequate production of piglets is necessary for both internal enterprise requirements to meet the state plan targets for slaughtering animals and for the family economies and other animal producers.

The members of the association of small gardeners, settlers and small animal keepers and other producers of plant and animal products outside socialist agriculture also helped with their performance to supply the population with foodstuffs according to plan.

The gathering of the harvest, which we now have behind us, was a great test and considerable efforts were made. Despite unfavorable weather conditions since the beginning of the year the thus far second highest per-hectare grain yields in the GDR were obtained while it was possible, particularly in the southern bezirks to partly even obtain higher yields.

The conclusions drawn from the 1977 harvest on the basis of the Politburo resolution enabled the managements and collectives in the agricultural producer cooperatives [LPG] and other socialist agricultural enterprises to prepare themselves timely and thoroughly for the harvest work and to insure the collaboration of all concerned.

The instructional exhibition for the intensification of crop production in Leipzig-Markkleeberg and the instructional exhibition for the intensification of vegetable and fruit production in Erfurt, in the spirit of this resolution, were forums for exchanging experiences and for the conveyance of the most advanced experiences of science and practice. The visit of a Politburo delegation headed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee, to Leipzig-Markkleeberg was an expression of the party's constant care for the development of agriculture.

As is known to the Central Committee, the continuous precipitation in September and early October caused delays in the fall work. A complicated situation arose especially in harvesting potatoes, vegetables, seed growing crops and fodder, as well as in the sowing of winter grain. The Politburo and Secretariat of the Central Committee have constantly dealt with the development of harvest work and issued pertinent instructions. [paragraph continues]

The Central Committee general secretary sent a letter to the first secretaries of the bezirk and kreis leaderships. On the basis of this letter, extraordinary measures were initiated in the bezirks and kreise to accelerate the rate of harvesting and to get in the harvest despite adverse conditions that had developed. This was successfully accomplished under party leadership and thanks to the great initiative of all concerned and their concentrated work.

The cooperative peasants and LGP and state farm crop production workers, members of the National People's Army and of the other armed organs, pupils and students, administrative personnel and other voluntary helpers from town and countryside have accomplished outstanding achievements in the past few weeks in harvesting root crops. They effectively supported other sectors of the economy, especially mechanizers as well as transport and loading capacities.

Thus, every day in the month of October about 10,000 members of the National People's Army, the GDR border troops and the alert police were assigned for harvest work with about 1,000 trucks and 200 trailers. Altogether they performed about 2.5 million working hours, and the military drivers transported 650,000 tons of crop products, covering about 3 million kilometers.

The Central Committee expresses its thanks to all those employed in agriculture, the harvest groups of the National People's Army, the GDR border troops and the alert police, as well as all citizens of our country for their great devotedness in getting in the harvest.

The cooperative peasants, the LPG and state farm workers as well as the workers in trade enterprises and institutions are now facing the task of keeping wholesome all stores of potatoes, vegetables, fruit and other agricultural crops through proper storage and constant controls, and to insure their acceptability for consumption.

Through a decision by the Central Committee Secretariat, the preparation and implementation of the sugar beet crop was effectively supported and a uniform orientation was given to all directors and party secretaries of the sugar factories at a central consultation. Now it is necessary to proceed swiftly with the sugar beet processing, to keep losses low, and to achieve a maximum sugar output at all sugar factories.

Implementing the decisions of the Central Committee, the LPG Executive Committees and LPG collectives, supported by the party kreis leaderships and kreis councils, have achieved further progress in the political and economic consolidation of their cooperatives. At the same time cooperative collaboration was deepened, and the advantages of our socialist mode of production are being used more and more effectively. In line with the words of Comrade Erich Honecker at the eighth Central Committee session, it is now necessary to focus attention even more on consolidating what has been accomplished, on increasing the capacity of agricultural enterprises, and to this end by means of intensification to mobilize and to use all their inherent forces.

In socialist competition the cooperative peasants and workers of the LPGs, state farms and other agricultural, forestry and foodstuff industry enterprises focus their initiatives on further intensifying crop production and at achieving high stable yields per hectare through further improving cultivation, application of scientific-technical findings and the further purposeful qualification of the cooperative peasants and workers.

The experience of 1978 clearly underscores that the better use of existing potentials has become the largest internal reserve, and that it is necessary to use all material means available to the GDR's socialist agriculture--machinery and buildings as well as materials, energy, water and soil--with growing effectiveness for the entire national economy.

The time-tested road should be continued and the repair enterprises in agriculture should turn out products of their own, supplying particularly equipment, plants and rationalization means for animal production. The rationalization, the reconstruction and expansion of existing old stables, in which production must be continued for a long time to come, serves to further improve the fundamental production conditions, and at the same time the working and living conditions in this field.

In December the Politburo approved a report by the Neubrandenburg Bezirk leadership about the implementation of the decisions of the ninth party congress in socialist agriculture. It was noted that the Neubrandenburg Bezirk has achieved good results in developing socialist agriculture and in shaping the social life at the villages.

In a statement, the Politburo points toward making better use of the natural preconditions of production, and making economic production conditions more effective through intensification and purposeful use of the material and financial funds allocated in the plan.

Attention is drawn to the need to essentially better use the principal means of production--the soil--to enrich it with organic substances, and to further improve its fertility by exploiting all reserves. This is the basis for raising the yields per hectare for all crops. The Politburo considers it necessary to take more determined measures to reduce animal losses and to tap a large reserve for the fulfillment of the economic tasks regarding the people's supply.

The Politburo stresses the importance of strict compliance with internal cooperative democracy in the agricultural production cooperatives and their cooperative institutions on the basis of the statutes and the internal enterprise regulations. The participation of all cooperative peasants in management and planning as well as in shaping social life is inalienable.

The Politburo deems it necessary to point out the need to eliminate all obstacles hampering the development of the private economies [Hauswirtschaften] of the cooperative peasants. The state organs, down to the local communities, are oriented toward insuring that all villagers can participate in the development of the village, and that in connection with the development of agricultural production on the basis of local community regulations also, the external appearance of our villages is improved.

The training and education of politically and vocationally qualified cadres remains a primary task for the leading party organs, so as to guarantee a greater stability in management work on a long-term basis in the cooperatives, enterprises and state organs. This applies also to the admission of new candidates from the ranks of the mechanizers and animal attendants.

The further consolidation of the alliance between the leading working class and the class of cooperative peasants is an important task. It is always necessary to proceed from the premise that the class of cooperative peasants will continue in their agricultural production cooperatives to produce the main share of agricultural products for the supply of the population, and the supply of industry with raw materials. In this context, it is necessary to point out that the rights of the agricultural production cooperatives must not be impaired by state agencies and institutions. Moreover, the state organs bear a great responsibility in the kreise for the proper collaboration of crop and animal production. Here the good experiences of the work of the cooperation councils must be more broadly generalized. The conclusions drawn as a result of the reports to the Politburo are undoubtedly highly important for the further fulfillment of the decisions of the ninth party congress in the agricultural field.

About the Results of the Eighth Pedagogical Congress

In line with the Politburo resolution the Eighth Pedagogical Congress took place 18-20 October 1978, attended by 4,200 teachers, educators, school functionaries and scientists, representatives of all spheres of social life as well as delegations from 10 fraternal socialist countries.

In his speech on the occasion of awarding decorations to outstanding pedagogs, through which the sacrificial work of the pedagogs in the communist education of youth was acknowledged, the SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman stressed the inseparable connection of our party's school policy with the development of the entire society, with the forming of our GDR, and pointed out that school, instruction and education of the upcoming generation have attained a social rank unprecedented in our people's history.

In the course of the Eighth Pedagogical Congress, on the subject of the social mission of our school, Comrade Margot Honecker, GDR minister for public education, confirmed the important role of public education in the revolutionary transformation of society in the GDR. The social importance of the congress is primarily reflected in the fact that, proceeding from the analysis of our social development, it has outlined the tasks for the instruction and education of the youth which results from the program of our party in the process of the further advancement of the socialist revolution. On the basis of the party program the tasks in education to communist morality, the education of active fighters for our revolutionary cause were comprehensively worked out at the congress and the statement of our ninth party congress was affirmed that the further shaping of the developed socialist society and the creation of fundamental prerequisites for the gradual transition to communism is as impossible without the education of the new man as it is without the establishment of appropriate material-technical prerequisites.

Our socialist school, it was rightly stressed at the congress, is an historical achievement. It is a reality for millions of working people, for our children. The right to education, in many countries of the world still the aim of a struggle, has become social practice in our country.

Our school has developed as a result of the workers and peasants struggle for power and as an important prerequisite for its consolidation and further development of socialist society. It is oriented toward the policy and economy of the socialist society, toward its culture, values, toward the science on which this society is based--Marxism-Leninism.

The discussion at the pedagogical congress was marked by high political sense of responsibility, high expert knowledge, businesslike criticism, devotedness of the teachers to work with the youth, and by high vocational ethics. The party organizations, the state and trade union leadership should attach great importance to further deepening the atmosphere of ambitious, solid work in every pedagogs' collective so that the demand for high quality and effectiveness of education and instruction work can be better realized. Attention should be focused on constantly promoting the active collaboration of teachers and educators, on mobilizing the creative potentials of the entire pegagogs' collective for solving the tasks.

The party organizations in the public education institutes should be manifold ways actively promote the movement of the pedagogs for good and solid work, their readiness to learn from one another and to exchange good experiences in ideopolitical and pedagogical work. It is the task of the party organizations to further promote the joint work of all social forces, a still more effective cooperation of the school with the parents, with the FDJ and its Ernst Thaelmann, Pioneer Organization, with the enterprises, the work collectives in industry and agriculture, the scientific, cultural-artistic institutions and with all others involved in the education sector.

Guided by the high responsibility that we jointly bear for the future builders of communism, the leading party organs, the school and enterprise party organizations, the comrades in the local state organs, in the trade unions and social institutions and institutes should exert their influence to insure that all prerequisites be created to insure that our socialist school can also fulfill its social mandate in the future.

Good Results of Training, Education and Research

By training scientifically skilled and politically conscious experts cadres and by solving important research tasks, the staff members of universities, higher and technical schools are making a decisive contribution toward accelerating scientific-technical progress. The 150th founding anniversary of the Dresden Technical University has demonstrated the already high level achieved in education, training and research as well as in the dedication of the teaching and research personnel, the workers, employees and students of the higher schools to better, effective scientific work. This important even was attended by a party-government delegation led by Comrade Erich Honecker.

During the visit to departments of this largest technical training and research institute of our republic, it emerged clearly that the Dresden Technical University with its substantial research potential is accomplishing important results in numerous fields of basic and applied research.

It has developed into an efficient center of scientific and intellectual cultural life, and of educating and training cadres for the development of science. It has a modern material-technical basis, and is a reliable partner of our national economy.

With justified pride our scientists and students reported about their scienfific-technical works which were conspicuously demonstrated through great achievements in the fields of microelectronics, cosmic research, nuclear energy technology and construction. An example of this is the first research and instruction reactor at the GDR higher school, which was put into operation by Comrade Erich Honecker and which had been developed and designed at the technical university in close cooperation with enterprises.

Such important achievements evince the successful continuation of the finest traditions of scientific creative vigor and research ardor at our colleges and universities, the declaration of the college and vocational school teachers, students, workers and employees for the socialist state and their firm affinity with the party of the working class.

Proof of this are the study results and active collaboration of an increasingly broad circle of students in youth projects, students rationalization and designing offices, scientific students circles, and in other forms of scientific-productive activity. The Politburo very highly appreciates the exemplary economic achievements and political activities of the more than 42,500 students who helped in the summer months at the central youth projects "FDJ Initiative Berlin" and "central harvesting technology" as well as in international students brigades in both the GDR and in fraternal socialist countries to accomplish pivotal national economic tasks.

Essential prerequisites have been created with the amended or finalized study programs and the introduction of some 2,500 teaching programs in college and vocational school education, which were drawn up in creative cooperation with representatives of the practical work areas and scientific institutions as well as with a series of new college and vocational school regulations to increasingly meet the requirements leveled by the Ninth SED Congress for high quality and effectiveness in communist education and professional scientific training of the students.

In 1977 and 1978 for the first time students of such basic study orientations, who have completed their studies on the basis of the new instruction documents, have graduated from the colleges. This year, some 54,000 graduates of direct college and vocational studies successfully completed their education and began work in various social sectors. It is important to employ them in accordance with their training and to incorporate them in the labor collectives as rapidly as possible.

With the 1978-79 study year, some 82,000 young citizens and working people began college or vocational school studies. It was possible to fulfill the admission plan to college and vocational schools studies better than in previous years. This also becomes evident in the matriculations that took place in technical subjects. Nevertheless, it must be noted that in the future combined increased efforts are necessary on the part of the universities, colleges and vocational schools and the practical work sectors to further improve the quality of the orientation of study of our young people, primarily with a view to the technical subjects of study.

Great efforts were undertaken with the assistance of the party branches at the research institutions and colleges to achieve a high standard of the mathematical-natural science and technical basic research. Research tasks are being strongly concentrated on such pivotal problems which result on a larger scale in an accleration of scientific-technical progress. The pledges in the competition on the 30th anniversary of the GDR reaffirm the readiness of the research collectives to constantly set higher targets in their work. The connections with the combines and enterprises are becoming increasingly closer.

In October, the Central Committee secretariat received information on the fulfillment of the central research plan for the sciences thus far. This information shows that implementing the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress the theoretical and political-ideological effectiveness of the social sciences has further increased. The GDR's social scientists have made an important contribution to the theory and practice of socialism, to the scientific management of society, to the development of consciousness and to enriching the working peoples' spiritual-cultural life as well as to the struggle against imperialism and its ideology.

Multifaceted Cultural Products

The Politburo devoted great attention to the further development of our socialist culture and arts in the period under review. The 17th workers festival and the cultural festival of socialist agriculture which took place from 30 June to 2 July 1978 in Suhl Bezirk became an impressive display of the achievements of the cultural creative activity of the working class. They visually displayed the progress achieved in enhancing the cultural standard of the working class and of all working people since the Ninth SED Congress. More than one million visitors participated in the 399 events and popular festivities. New experiences in preparing and organizing certain events such as the Schmalkalden folklore festival, the Ilmenau festival of songs, the Meiningen forest workers day and the exhibition "Shaping the Environment for the Benefit of Man" are conveying valuable incentives for the further cultural development in all GDR bezirks.

The extensive exchange of experiences about the increasingly closer connection between socialist competition and the development of the spiritual-cultural life in the labor collectives is now being continued in the drafting of the culture and education plans for the 30th year since the founding of our republic. In doing so it is above all important to further enhance the influence of the working class on the spiritual-cultural life, and to even more effectively use the multifaceted possibilities of culture and the arts for the consolidation of socialist convictions.

The eighth writers congress--in which a Politburo delegation under the leadership of Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee participated--was a significant social event. The congress was convincing proof of the correctness of the culture policy adopted by the eighth and ninth party congresses. It expressed the fact that the overwhelming majority of the writers are firmly affiliated with the working classes and its Marxist-Leninist party. The writers were able to draw up a positive balance sheet of their work. In doing so they deliberated on their responsibility in the struggles of our times and on the tasks of literature in the developed socialist society. They were reassured in their view and confirmed in it that it is worthwhile to create as an artist under socialism, and that society expects from them great artistic achievements.

Progress also was achieved in the GDR film industry. Proof of this is a greater effectiveness of new DEFA [German Film Corporation] feature films which are distinguished by their closeness to life and the socialist content of their ideas. This also became evident in most of the contributions presented at the first national documentary film festival in Neubrandenburg. The Central Committee secretariat thoroughly deliberated on problems of the political-ideological situation in the film sector. Just as in the film industry it is important in all arts to promote the emergence of new works, which focus on socially significant topics and themes, which are taking sides in the struggles of our times in the favor of peace and socialism.

It is necessary in general to further intensify political-ideological work with the artists and culture workers and to deepen their relations with the development processes in the real socialism and with the struggle of the working class.

Artists and cultural workers have made important contributions to the 60th anniversary of the November revolution, the 50th anniversary of the founding of the league of proletarian revolutionary writers as well as of the ASSO [no expansion given] which provided an occasion for appreciating the achievements and struggle of the writers and artists closely associated with the revolutionary workers movement. In doing so the exhibition "Revolution and Realism"--from which emanate valuable suggestions for our cultural development--is very important. In the same way the tribute to Hans Eisler in the GDR constituted an important contribution to the development and dissemination of the militant traditions of proletarian-revolutionary art. There we have paragons of unswerving loyalty to our cause and to the party of the communists.

The eighth congress of the visual artists association in the GDR became a major event for our country and for a creative exchange of experiences on the tasks of the arts in further fashioning the developed socialist society. Its deliberations reflected the remarkable achievements of the visual artists of our country and confirmed the position of the association in agreement with the working class and its Marxist-Leninist party to fully assume political and artistic responsibility. Heeding the principle of socialist party-mindedness, the GDR's figurative artists regard it as their concern to work with their creations for the real socialism in our republic for a stimulating spiritual life and thus to prepare themselves for the 30th GDR anniversary.

At this year's Berlin festivities which were distinguished by high artistic quality, troupes and soloists from 20 countries performed in 278 events. The presence of numerous artists and troupes from the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries as well as of progressive artists' groups and soloists from non-socialist states once more underscored the great international significance of these festivities in the capital. For the first time "days of the theatrical arts of socialist countries" were held at this time. The first Dresden musical festival elicited great international attention and recognition. The 21st international Leipzig documentary and short film week proved to be a worldwide forum of international solidarity in the struggle for peace, social progress and against racism and apartheid.

The Socialist Gains Are Being Reliably Protected.

Comrades, in view of the intensified activities by reactionary quarters in the imperialist states to halt the detente process, to escalate the arms race and to enhance the readiness for aggression of the NATO armed forces, our party, in keeping with Lenin's doctrine on the necessity of a safe protection of the socialist fatherland has always paid the required attention to further development of the GDR's national defense.

At a visit to troops of the land forces of the National People's Army, the members of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and GDR National Defense Council saw for themselves the great efforts of army members to exemplarily fulfill the military class assignment set by the Ninth SED Congress for the National People's Army, and to reliably protect the socialist order and peaceful lives of GDR citizens.

The visit to the troops made it clear once more of what priceless value is the close comradeship in arms with the glorious Soviet Armed Forces as the most powerful and experienced military force of the socialist camp as well as the comprehensive application of their rich knowledge for the constant enhancement of the fighting strength and combat readiness of the National People's Army.

With high dedication and militarily mature skill as well as with their politically conscious, disciplined activities the army members are worthily joining the great movement of the people, to honor the 30th anniversary of the GDR with new achievements. The other protective and security organs also struggled to exemplarily fulfill the tasks assigned to them.

The organs of the Ministry for State Security are sacrificingly and honorably fulfilling the class assignment entrusted to them by the party to safeguard state security and to foil all the subversive machinations of the enemy. The members of the German People's Police as well as of the other organs of the Ministry of the Interior have also successfully implemented their assignment to preserve public security and order with great circumspection and a high degree of political responsibility.

We were also able to note on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the combat groups that under SED leadership, they have successfully developed into a constantly reliable revolutionary power tool of the GDR workers class. They stood their test in the most difficult situations and have always fulfilled their class assignment in an exemplary manner. The civil defense members, particularly when preparing for the 20th anniversary of civil defense, have substantially contributed to the strengthening of our national defense with extensive activities.

The rewording of the defense law serves the purpose of further perfecting the GDR's national defense. The new defense law agrees with the present and future conditions which result from the state of development in the GDR and the requirements of its reliable military protection, from our obligations within the framework of the socialist community and from the international situation.

The deliberations of the committee of the defense ministers and the military council of the combined armed forces of the states participating in the Warsaw Pact in Berlin also served the purpose of strengthening the collective defense power of socialism. The representatives of both leading bodies were received by Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council and National Defense Council.

Orienting decisions and recommendations for the further deepening of the comradeship-in-arms and the enhancement of the fighting strength and combat readiness of the armies of the states participating in the Warsaw Pact, were adopted in the deliberations.

The Central Committee thanks all the members of the armed organs and the GDR civil defense for their high performances for the protection of our working people's peaceful work. We wish them all further successes in strengthening the safe protection of our worker-peasant power in the jubilee year.

Preparation of Communal Elections on the Basis of Our Proven Alliance Policy

The constant comprehensive strengthening of the socialist state constitutes an essential precondition for the development of socialist democracy in all walks of life--a development which we regard as the main direction of the further unfolding of socialist state power. It became once more evident in the period under review: The higher the quality and effectiveness of the activity of the state organs, the firmer is the trustful relationship between the citizen and the state and the more comprehensively the working people's collaboration in the management of state and social affairs develops.

The decision of the Central Committee Secretariat of 5 July 1978 concerning the report of the Genthin Kreis leadership provides an unambiguous orientation for the political leadership activity of the party in the peoples representations and of their organs in the kreise, cities, communities and community associations.

The growing responsibility of the local peoples' representations and of their councils for the strengthening of socialist state power requires the further enhancement of the leading role of the party in these organs. From this results the need for every basic branch and for all party members to fully assert their responsibility for fulfilling the all-social tasks and themselves to contribute to the constant enhancement of the authority and effectiveness of the state organs in the kreise, cities and communities.

The political effectiveness of the peoples' representations and of their organs in the cities and communities depends to a great extent on how the attractiveness and authority of the deputies, as the delegates of the voters and representatives of the worker-peasant power, are strengthening, as is required by the law on the local peoples' representations and their organs.

The decision of the Central Committee Secretariat points out that the great reserves existing in the kreise, cities, communities and community associations for boosting production and productivity as well as for a further improvement of the work and living conditions should be examined even more consistently and utilized. This task must be effectively assisted by the pertinent central state organs, the VVB [Association of State Enterprises], combines and enterprises. In doing so the following also applies to all initiatives in the local sector: Those things take priority which are fixed by the plan. This is an absolute commandment of state discipline.

The kreis leaderships should intensify their influence to win over all the citizens to further enhance the effectiveness of socialist law. State and social control over the observance of the laws must be a solid, component part of political leadership. This also comprises control over the accurate processing of applications and the implementation of city or community statutes.

The protection of socialist property, particularly from breakdowns and fires, requires more attention on the part of all leaderships of the party and work collectives. We need an atmosphere of intolerance vis-a-vis any anti-social attitude everywhere. It is the duty of all comrades and nonparty working people to actively support the members of our armed organs in their responsible service for the protection of the socialist gains.

We are able to note with satisfaction that on the grounds of our Marxist-Leninist alliance policy the comradely, trustful cooperation with the friendly parties and all the social forces united in the National Front of the GDR has deepened further. An expression of this was the conference of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, with representatives of the friendly parties and the National Council of the GDR National Front on 14 November 1978. At this meeting, at which topical domestic and foreign policy problems were discussed, the chairmen of the friendly parties and the president of the National Council of the GDR National Front stated that the members of their parties and organizations are continuing their efforts under SED leadership to help prepare for the 30th GDR anniversary. They are comprehensively supporting the proven policy of the SED and of the socialist worker-peasant state.

The people's initiative, "beautify our cities and communities--join in," is becoming increasingly more popular. All appearances indicate that the greatest results thus far will be achieved by the end of 1978.

Now that the preparation for the communal elections is moving more and more into the foreground of political work among the masses, the obligation of the party organizations and of all communists consists essentially of rendering to the National Front committees political-ideological, cadre, and organizational support enabling them to accomplish their responsible tasks in the election movement.

The leading party organs, particularly the kreis leaderships, should exert their influence to the effect that the accountability reports by the local people's representations and their councils are prepared on a long term basis, and that their content is aimed at linking the balance sheet of work in the past election period with the balance sheet of the development in the 30 years of the GDR's existence in the territory concerned. Specific information material must be supplied everywhere to the deputies for this purpose. It must be sought as a result of the rendering of accountability reports to arouse new initiatives of the citizens for the fulfillment of the plan for 1979 in order to turn the preparation and implementation of the elections in May 1979 into a worthy contribution to the 30th anniversary of the GDR.

The Central Committee Secretariat passed the "resolution on the preparation and implementation of the annual assemblies and local delegates' conferences of the DFD [Democratic Women's League of Germany]" which will take place from 1 February-31 March 1979. They are aimed, in conjunction with the evaluation of the organizations' competition in honor of the 30th GDR anniversary, at further promoting the women's initiatives in the residential areas and at consolidating the DFD groups.

National GDR Youth Festival--A Powerful Association Meeting of the FDJ

The Politburo and Central Committee Secretariat have paid great attention to the further implementation of the youth policy of the ninth party congress. Our party is doing everything it can to enable the FDJ to implement its role as the helper and combat reserve of the party, and as the constant and successful representative of the interests of the entire youth.

It is in this spirit that our country's youth is accomplishing considerable achievements in the "JDJ call up GDR 30". Most FDJ basic branches have taken up the struggle for an SED honorary banner with the portraits of Ernst Thaelmann and Wilhelm Pieck. With new activities in all walks of social life they are preparing themselves for the national youth festival as a powerful rally of the FDJ league and for the 30th anniversary of our worker-peasant state.

The class education of youth in the spirit of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism is at the center of the "JDJ call up GDR 30. The youth is familiarizing itself with the 30 years of our republic's revolutionary way in a multifaceted manner. More than 1.6 million girls and boys have become involved in the FDJ study year with the SED program, the biographies of Marx and Engels, and with philosophical and economic problems. Our party leaderships are performing extensive work in selecting and instructing capable propagandists. This also applies to the support for the currently-held elections in the youth association.

More than 2.4 million FDJ members and Pioneers participated in the Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow campaign. The 21st central Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow constitutes a display of the achievements concerning the youth's contribution to stepping up scientific-technical progress. As before, the subsequent use of outstanding achievements of the young innovators should be given more attention. During the summer vacation, 200,000 students helped with voluntary socially useful work to fulfill important tasks of the national economic plan.

The Schwerin City Kreis leadership reported to the Central Committee Secretariat about results and experiences in implementing the resolutions of the Ninth SED Congress in the field of vocational training. The results achieved in the communist education of apprentices and in implementing the new teaching programs show that the increased demand for vocational training is being fulfilled increasingly better. It has proved to be useful to further promote the FDJ's responsibility in the training to fit all the apprentices for active and creative collaboration.

Today the "Ernst Thaelmann" Pioneers Organization commemorates the 30th anniversary of its founding. On this occasion Comrade Erich Honecker received exemplary Pioneer leaders for an exchange of ideas about the work of the socialist childrens organization, which is making a significant contribution to the communist education of our people's children. The Central Committee thanks all Young Pioneers who, entirely in Thaelmann's spirit, love their socialist fatherland and achieve good performances in their studies and socially useful work for our GDR, who cultivate firm friendship with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and who practice active anti-imperialist solidarity. The Central Committee wishes all Young and Thaelmann Pioneers, all friends of the Pioneer organization further great success in fulfilling the assignment "Pioneer express--for our socialist homeland."

Comrades, the 30th anniversary of the GDR's DTSB [German Gymnasts and Sports Association] constituted a significant event. A Politburo delegation attended the festive event devoted to this occasion. In his speech Comrade Erich Honecker paid tribute to the successful activity of our sports organization in the shaping of socialist personalities, in the fashioning of the healthy, cultured way of life of our people and for the enhancement of the GDR's international prestige.

The sixth DTSB gymnasts and sports festival, which took place in May and which was attended by a Politburo delegation, laid down the basic aims and tasks of the sports organization until the mid-eighties. It is primarily the considerable upsurge and results of the "GDR 30 sports relay" competition, the progress in the children's and youth Spartacus games in the kreis, as well as many fine results in world and European championships which impressively illustrate the further successful development of physical culture and sports in our republic.

Party Elections Strengthen the SED's Fighting Strength

Dear comrades, the period under review since the eighth Central Committee Session has been marked by the further enhancement of the party's leading role and the strengthening of its fighting strength. Evidence of this are the 1978-79 party elections which began this 1 November in keeping with the resolution of the eighth Central Committee session. They constitute a significant event in the party's life, in the life of all communists and of our entire socialist society. Our party today numbers 2,107,981 members and candidate members. A total of 56.7 percent of the comrades are workers; by their social descent 74 percent of the members and candidate members are from the workers class; 4.8 percent are cooperative farmers; and 21.5 percent are members of the intelligentsia; 32.5 percent of our members are women, and 11.9 percent are young comrades up to 25 years of age.

In accordance with the Central Committee directive for the party elections, the bezirk and kreis leaderships and the basic organizations have developed multi-faceted activities to further enhance the standard of political-ideological work and to insure the fulfillment of the national economic plan.

The decision of the Central Committee Secretariat on the report of the basic organization of the "Fritz Heckert" VEB machine tool combine in Karl Marx-Stadt exerted a strong influence. This contributed a strong impetus to socialist competition and resulted in numerous new party and workers' collectives initiatives and activities in preparing the party elections.

At the present, the bezirk and kreis leading bodies are justifiably concentrating their efforts in their leading activities on intensifying the understanding of all comrades of the scope and importance of the tasks we are facing, and upon taking all necessary measures likely to constantly increase our party's combat strength in the future.

Large Scale Involvement and Active Participation of the Comrades

The majority of basic party organizations took advantage of the opportunity of party elections in order to involve a great number of comrades in the preparation of accountability reports and in compiling working programs, in propagating positive experience, as well as in resolving the problems of their working sector.

Personal talks with over 1.5 million comrades have helped the party leaderships to make a realistic assessment of their party collectives' combat strength, to encourage the creative cooperation of the comrades and to enable these comrades to make a great personal contribution to the implementation of party decisions. Personal talks proved to be a source of strength for the comrades' activities in propagating positive experience, in becoming familiar with the existing problems and in promoting the creative work of the comrades; and they also proved very useful for an unrelenting improvement in the quality standards of leadership work.

Individual work with the members and candidate members of the party must continue to be an essential part of party life. Thus, the comrades will become involved in the elaboration, implementation and control over the implementation of decisions. Thus, the comrades will be involved in the work of party commissions and working groups, as well as in numerous other forms of honorary work, and this work will expand and improve in quality.

The accountability-election meetings of the party groups are over. A total of 93 percent of the comrades [as published] participated in them. Accountability-election meetings in the departmental organizations have also been, on the whole, concluded. Accountability-election meetings in 15,519 basic party organizations have been held, which amounts to 93.5 percent. On the whole, one third of the party members and candidate members participated in the debates at such meetings.

What are the characteristic features of the hitherto held party elections in basic party organizations?

--They are characterized by a high political standard and are clearly showing how the leading role of the party has been enhanced in the struggle for the implementation of the Ninth SED Congress decisions in all social sectors.

--The accountability-election meetings demonstrated in an impressive manner the unshakable and solid unity and cohesion of the party. They confirmed the loyalty and adherence of the party collectives to the political line of our party, of the Central Committee and of Comrade Erich Honecker, its general secretary.

--The party organizations, in comprehensive, democratic and openminded discussions, are evaluating the favorable overall balance sheet of our development as a confirmation of our correct policy, and are taking advantage of positive changes in their own workers' collective as a source of inspiration for new initiatives in connection with implementing the main tasks.

Relying upon their own combat experience and upon the many-sided initiatives, the party organizations have discussed further tasks in the spirit of democratic centralism and have adopted decisions in connection with these tasks, which are to be accomplished in their own sectors of competence, in connection with the implementation of the goals set by the Ninth SED Congress.

The accountability reports showed that the overwhelming majority of party collectives have been able to cope with their role in mobilizing the masses.

The political-ideological work, the intensification of the class point of view, as well as the permanent task of teaching all comrades how to convincingly explain the party's domestic and foreign policy--all these tasks are placed at the center of attention. The participants in the accountability-election meetings were able to proudly report that they have honorably implemented their tasks set by the plan, and that these tasks were even overfulfilled in certain cases. The accountability-election meetings produced a great number of suggestions and concrete projects for the struggle aimed at the general implementation and purposeful overfulfillment of the 1978 national economic plan, for the uninterrupted transition of a new planning year and for the achievement of the goals set for 1979.

Without trying to gloss over shortcomings, the party members displayed criticism and self-criticism in dealing with the weaknesses and shortcomings in their own work, as well as with other factors which impede success in their own sectors of work. They described the daily political talks with working people, the education in the spirit of strict party and state discipline, the education in a spirit of lofty socialist approach to work as well as to the public property, the training to be prepared to unrelentingly find reserves for an increase of working performance, as the primary tasks for the further development of inner-party life.

The further improvement in leadership work was also considered as very important. This is why the overall support of leading cadres, their education and their training to become capable of discussing and solving all problems in cooperation with the workers' collectives is taking an important place.

Experiences for the Preparation of the Kreis Delegates' Conference

Comrades, the report given by the Berlin-Lichtenberg Kreis leadership before the SED Central Committee Secretariat on "results and experiences of the party elections and the preparation of the kreis delegates conference" has shown that great effects can be produced by consistent and high-quality work of the kreis leadership for the basic organization.

At the forthcoming kreis delegates conferences it will be imperative to insure the constant increase of the party collectives' political influence in all social sectors, to provide good political leadership for the broad people's movement for preparing the GDR's 30th anniversary, and to promote all economic initiatives through socialist competition. What is needed is a clear orientation for the long-term development of performance and the insuring of work with a constantly growing useful effect. At the same time it is necessary to always strive for the constant improvement of working and living conditions and to develop a multifaceted cultural life. The exacerbating class struggle with imperialism results in new, growing demands on the ideological persuasion work, and in the need for firm representation of our political position in every situation. The comrades rightly proceed from the premise that a communist regards it as a matter of his honor to lead the way, to bear responsibility for his and all tasks, and to be an unyielding fighter for our cause.

What will matter in the evaluation of the party election results at the kreis delegates conference is to conscientiously generalize the rich treasure of party work and work with the masses, and to make it available for all basic organizations. This is an important prerequisite for the differentiated work of the kreis leadership with the basic organizations and for further advancing the entire kreis party organization.

The proposals and criticism made at the accountability election meetings must be responsibly evaluated and the necessary conclusions must be drawn from them for leadership work. Above all, it is necessary to insure in all basic organizations that there is an understanding and correct reaction to all justified wishes of the working people, that the necessary changes and decisions are discussed with them.

Steady Growth of the Party

Comrades, the process of growth and maturing, which is under way in our party, is one of the decisive prerequisites for the steady and dynamic development of the entire life in our GDR.

The Central Committee Secretariat has heard a report on the admission of candidates in the first half of 1978. The further class-consistent strengthening of the party is reflected in the fact that in the period under review, 20,948 candidates were admitted who are directly working in material production. Since the ninth party congress, more than 95,000 of the best production workers have become members of the SED.

With the resolution of the Central Committee Secretariat on the Senftenberg Kreis leadership report, the orientation has been provided for the further class-consistent strengthening of the kreis party organizations and the distribution of the party forces. The resolution stresses the inseparable connection between the implementation of the main task and the qualitative development and structure of the party.

Comrades, with the important changes which are being effected on the basis of the decisions of the ninth party congress for further perfecting management and planning, the work with the party organizations of the combines is gaining in importance.

Primarily through the councils of the party secretaries, which can most effectively and expediently cope with the conditions of party work in the combines, the cooperation and exchange of experiences of the party secretaries must be secured for the uniform implementation of the tasks which result for the combine enterprise basic organizations from the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress and the Central Committee meetings.

At the same time it became necessary to perfect the organizational structure at large enterprises, that is, in party organizations with more than 1,000 members and candidate members. This is taken into consideration by the resolution of the Central Committee Secretariat of 6 September 1978, which provides for the establishment of a central party leadership for the entire party organization of a large enterprise, with basic organizations for parts of the enterprise or for management sectors, so as to insure a higher quality and effectiveness of party work and to promote an increase in the economic performance of the enterprise.

With the party elections, the introduction of this organizational structure was begun at some large enterprises, where the appropriate conditions and all necessary prerequisites existed.

The Central Committee Secretariat also dealt with a report on the effectiveness of the periodical NEUER WEG and the generalization of experiences in implementing the decisions of the ninth party congress. In this context it was stated that the periodical NEUER WEG provides for more than 200,000 readers guidance in the development of inner-party life, in the convincing political work with the masses, and in solving the tasks of the economic plan in all social spheres.

The effectiveness of the schools of socialist labor and the problems of their further development were discussed by the Central Committee secretariat on the basis of a report of the FDGB Federal Executive. The 138,000 schools of socialist labor with their more than 2.7 million participants have proved their worth as a form of acquiring basic Marxist-Leninist knowledge. They familiarize the working people with the strategy and tactics of the party in the domestic and foreign political field and convey economic knowledge and new production experiences in work collectives. In a statement by the Central Committee secretariat, the party organizations and comrades in the trade union leaderships are being oriented toward bringing questions of the effectiveness and of raising the quality of the schools of socialist labor more into the focus of leadership activity.

Revolutions, Traditions and Historical Achievements Inspire Our Further Advance

Comrades, it distinguishes our party that it has always devoted the greatest attention to the question of Marxist-Leninist education work. Special significance has been acquired by the party school year. At large propaganda rallies at the bezirke and kreise marking the opening of the 1978-79 party school year, which were attended by 120,000 party activists, the first secretaries of the bezirk and kreis leaderships spoke about topical ideological tasks.

On the threshold of the 30th year of the GDR's existence the studies in the party school year, at the party schools as well as in the advanced courses of party secretaries and lectures for leading cadres, began uniformly with the topic: "The GDR's Founding--A Turning Point in the History of the German People." This topic offered good opportunities for arming the comrades still better with basic ideological questions of the socialist revolution and its prospects. On the whole we can state that the publication of the outline of the "History of the SED" has been an important contribution toward developing historical propaganda and that it has essentially promoted the interest in studying our party history.

During the celebrations held on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the German November revolution the working people, and many young people in particular, became thoroughly acquainted with the experience and lessons taught us by the November revolution's historical events.

The party's ideological work was capable of presenting a historically correct picture of the November revolution as the greatest, unprecedented mass action in the history of the German workers movement. Because of the treacherous attitude of the rightwing social democratic leadership, however, it was impossible to resolve the question of power in favor of the working people at that time. However, the actions of the November revolution fighters were not in vain. Their legacy has been implemented in our socialist fatherland. The German Socialist Republic, which Karl Liebknecht proclaimed from the balcony of the palace of the overthrown Hohenzollern monarchy, became a reality 30 years later as a result of the foundation of the GDR. This was a victory over German imperialism, which had brought so much suffering to the German people themselves and to all peoples in the world.

In the flames of the November revolution the Communist Party of Germany was born. Thanks to the creation of this party, in 1918-19, the German working class once again could rely upon a revolutionary and well-organized vanguard, with a clear, Marxist program. The creation of this party demonstrated the correctness of the basic, historical experience that the working people can successfully overcome imperialist domination, resolve the question of power in their own favor and build up a socialist society only when they are placed under the leadership of a revolutionary, militant party which is guided by the theory of Marxism-Leninism. This is the spirit in which we are preparing to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the creation of the Communist Party of Germany.

Dear comrades, equipped with the experience of those eventful and important years we are implementing the decisions of our Ninth SED Congress and we are facing the new year in the clear awareness of our upcoming tasks and struggles. Next year, 1979, will be a year of great assessment for the achievements of real socialism on German territory, it will be the year of the 30th anniversary of our socialist workers and peasants' state. The SED comrades will once more devote all their efforts in order to always serve the interests of the people in the GDR and to successfully cope with our international commitments.

DPA: JAMMING OF RAPIO RIAS HAS STOPPED

LD031212Y Hamburg DPA in German 1347 GMT 2 Jan 79 LD

[Summary] Berlin--Since the new frequencies for mediumwave transmitters came into effect, RIAS Berlin can be received better throughout the Federal Republic, particularly at night. A spokesman of the German Federal Post Office's reception checking service confirmed on Tuesday that the GDR has ceased its jamming at present, which also benefited reception in the Federal Republic.

RIAS could not say whether there was now better reception of its programs for listeners in the GDR. At present they were evaluating data from listeners' letters.

SCARCITY OF COAL, ELECTRICITY, GAS SUPPLIES REPORTED

LD022250Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2038 GMT 2 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Lignite mining in the GDR's open-cast mines continues to be extremely difficult. It has been possible, however, to increase the amount of coal mined over that of the last few days. This was announced on Tuesday evening in a press briefing by Heinz Ziergeibel, deputy minister for coal and power. At present, efforts are being concentrated on providing raw lignite primarily as a source for the production of electricity in the major power plants and for gas production.

Considerable cuts in electricity could not be avoided on Tuesday. In several places in the GDR, reductions in the supply of gas were also necessary, stated Heinz Ziergiebel. "We are concentrating on securing the population's supplies of electrical energy and gas as quickly as possible. The damage done to electricity supplies in the northern bezirk are being given priority treatment."

The present difficult situation will also make reductions in electrical energy and gas supplies for industry unavoidable on Wednesday.

SNOW, FROST AFFECT TRANSPORT, FUEL, POWER SUPPLY

AU031415 [Editorial Report AU] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 2 January 1979 carries on pages 1-3 seven reports totaling some 4,300 words on various aspects of the weather hardships caused by heavy snowfall and extremely low temperatures in the GDR. According to the paper, extreme weather conditions--heavy rains followed by a sudden drop in temperatures of 32 degrees centigrade and by blizzards--caused considerable difficulties in road and rail traffic and in power supply, especially in the GDR's northern and central regions including the Rostock, Schwerin, Nuebrandenburg, Berlin, Frankfurt (Oder), Potsdam, Cottbus, Karl-Marx-Stadt and Erfurt Bezirks. Tens of thousands of voluntary helpers including National People's Army [NPA] soldiers and civil defense service members are making great efforts to make snow-blocked railroad lines and roads operational again and to restore full-scale operation of coal mines, powerplants, agricultural and foodstuff industry enterprises, as well as other vital institutions.

The paper appeals to all citizens to save as much energy as possible and points out that local power cutoffs are unavoidable in the present situation. It says that repair crews of the GDR postal service worked incessantly all day on Monday to clear breaks in the telephone network from which 278 communities in the Rostock, Schwerin, Neubrandenburg and Potsdam Bezirks were still cut off.

Detailed future reports carried by the paper on page 3 praise exemplary spirit displayed by the GDR working people and the voluntary helpers including NPA soldiers and civil defense service members in the efforts to normalize production, especially at the coal mines, as well as transportation. One of these reports sums up the aid rendered by NPA soldiers, noting that they helped clear snowdrifts on roads and railroad tracks with tanks and heavy equipment as well as with shovels, primarily at the Berlin, Leipzig, Erfurt, Dresden and other important railroad stations; that navy sailors helped clear roads and railroad tracks in Rostock; that NPA specialists repaired the damages caused by the derailment of a locomotive in Teterow Kreis; and army and navy helicopters and heavy army vehicles continuously took ill persons to hospitals.

LEADERS' MESSAGE ON CUBAN NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU031035Y Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 31 Dec 78 p 4 AU

["Hungarian Leaders' Message"]

[Text] On the national holiday of the Republic of Cuba, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers; sent a message with the following text to Comrade Dr Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, chairman of the State Council of the Republic of Cuba and chairman of the Council of Ministers, in Havana.

Dear Comrade Fidel Castro, on the national holiday of the Republic of Cuba, the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the victory of the revolution, we send you, the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba and the fraternal Cuban people our ardent comradely greetings and heartfelt good wishes on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic and our people as a whole.

The Hungarian communists and our people look with great respect upon the revolutionary achievements and successes of the Cuban communists and people. These have become inseparably linked to the worldwide struggle of the peoples of the socialist countries and other progressive forces for social progress, peace and security. Cuba's internationalist foreign policy and unabated solidarity with the revolutionary forces struggling against the aggressions of imperialism and the Cuban communists' struggle for the unity of the international communist and workers movement rightly enjoy the appreciation of the world progressive forces as a whole. We are convinced that the nonalined countries' 1979 Havana summit conference will be an event of outstanding significance in the struggle to accomplish the anti-imperialist objectives of the movement.

We are pleased that friendship, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, between our parties and peoples is deepening day by day and that our cooperation in all areas of life is successfully serving the interests of the Hungarian and Cuban people and the socialist community as a whole.

We wish from our hearts that you, the Cuban communists and the Cuban people, may achieve further outstanding successes in making your country prosper, for the good of our common cause, peace and socialism.

PEACE DELEGATION RECEIVED BY NGUYEN HUU THO

LD031334Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 3 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The Hungarian peace delegation led by Mrs Nandor Sebestyen, which is currently in Hanoi, has been received by Nguyen Huu Tho, Vietnamese vice president. Previously, the delegation took part in a friendly meeting where Mrs Nandor Sebestyen presented the leaders of the Vietnamese sister organization with the decorative insignia of the Hungarian peace movement, and emphasized that our country continues its solidarity with Vietnam.

MAGYAR HIRLAP ON PATHS TO THE REVOLUTION, SOCIALISM

AU031345Y Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 24 Dec 78 p 13 AU

[Istvan Darvasi article: "The Age, Marxism and the Revolution"]

[Text] Now as before, when we characterize our age, we categorize the countries of the world and we speak of a socialist, of an advanced capitalist and of a third or developing world. There are those who classify them differently, although they, too, speak of three worlds, but not the way we do, and they, too, call themselves communists. Some people do not even admit that there is socialism in the socialist countries, whether developing, advancing or advanced socialism, but socialism, nevertheless. Others hold that there is actually only one socialist country, namely the one that claims to be a socialist country, while all the rest are degenerate revisionist countries that have reverted to capitalism. Who are we? We are the Marxists, Marxists-Leninists who, in close cooperation with one another, are building, in our opinion, a socialist society here in Europe, in Cuba, in Vietnam and in Laos, not without errors and mistakes, of course, and we can only recommend to all communist parties that they should search for their own paths to socialism, that they should find a path and form most in keeping with their past, characteristics and conditions. However, we hold that socialism is not possible without a qualitative, that is, revolutionary, change taking place in the class nature of power and conditions of ownership. We also hold that so many aspects of the fundamental interests of those who share the same goal coincide that the easiest and fastest way for them to attain their goal is together, in close unity.

The Age in Which We Are Living

The age in which we are living is the age of transition from capitalism to socialism. Socialism has become a world system. Not without problems, difficulties and disputes, under a peace that cannot yet be called an eternal one, a new society is being built in vast areas of the world. The idea of the communist movement, revolutionary socialism, is a world-shaping force.

Almost the only common feature of the developing countries of the third world is that they used to be colonies or semicolonies, zones of imperialist influence. In other respects, theirs is a very heterogeneous group. Some of them are independent only in name, although they have governments, presidents or perhaps a ruler. There are very poor and potentially rich ones which imitate Western middle-class societies without having their past, their experiences and development, and there are those which, falteringly or with firm strides, are taking their bearings toward socialism, amid the periodically recurring armed interventions of the imperialists. When we speak of the capitalist world today, we usually have the so-called advanced capitalist countries in mind. The most important features that characterize this group of countries from the viewpoint of the class struggle are the following: 1. A more cunningly disguised rule of the bourgeois class than ever before. 2. A liquidation of worker destitution characteristic of the 19th century and of classical wage slavery through concessions made to the workers class. 3. A great increase of the size and changed position of the intelligentsia and, because of this, new opportunities for an alliance for the workers class.

The concessions, which pertain only to the approximately 15-20 advanced capitalist countries, are by and large as follows: Attempts to limit unemployment and provide certain unemployment benefits, as well as certain trade union rights, sickness insurance, pensions and a standard of living coming close to or up to a lower middle-class existence for employed workers. It should be stressed that this applies only to the approximately 15-20 advanced capitalist countries, as noted above. There were 151 UN member-countries at the beginning of December.

What Should We Call Ourselves?

It is by no means easy to learn to know and understand the world, but it is a certainty, in any case, that the main front of the political, social and military struggles underway today lies between the adherents of socialism and its adversaries and enemies. In light of this, every conflict and problem, even those seemingly remote from this one, can only be examined and explained from this viewpoint. The ideological struggle must be regarded more and more as a major battlefield. However, there are also ancillary battle fields, e.g. the debate [vita] in progress in the international communist movement. Also, there is a debate underway on the tactics to be applied in the struggle against socialism among the adversaries and enemies of socialism.

The issue discussed this time will be the debate underway in the international communist movement. One of the debated questions today is what we should call ourselves, although it is difficult to understand who needs a debate over names, over the question, for instance, as to whether we are Eurocommunists, since, if we are, then we are not, or cannot be Leninists. Or whether we acknowledge that there is a justification for the designation Eurocommunist and, at the same time, approve the omission of the adjective Leninist. This might provide a topic for anticommunist propaganda, but it reveals little of whether we comprehend our own age, lead the struggle of the workers class and socialist construction well or really struggle for socialism. These are decided by deeds and results. There has not been and there is no instance of the use or omission of adjectives which fosters or hinders the effectiveness of the workers class' struggle.

Negotiated and Unnegotiable Paths

In the nonbourgeois criticism (we call it thus for lack of a better term, since the bourgeoisie does not criticize, but attacks) of existing socialism, the rejection, or at least questioning of their historical path as an example to be followed predominates. A summary denial cannot be regarded as a scientific method, if only because it gratuitously generalizes. After all, the historical pasts and paths of the socialist countries are not alike and their present is not of a uniform shade either. The Great October Socialist Revolution came to pass quite differently from the victory of the Hungarian workers class 2 years later. The paths of the European socialist countries also differ, depending on the fact, among other things, whether they came out of World War II on the side of the victor or the loser. Different was the Chinese, different the Cuban and different again the Vietnamese path. There are differences in political life, economic direction and other respects even today.

A great deal of nonbourgeois criticism is leveled at the domestic policy of the socialist countries. Without disputing the right to criticize, I am not afraid to state that criticism is not a program. A program elaborated in accordance with the sometimes very forceful disavowal hardly exists. And it remains to be seen only after the acquisition of power which of the ideas prove correct and which do not. There is also a dispute over the matter and character of power. The character of power is decided by which social class' interests enjoy a precedence. Compared with this, a multiparty system is a secondary matter, particularly if there is a common minimal program accepted by the parties.

A repeated contemplation of the problem of what a party, which calls itself a communist party, should call the ideology that serves as the basis of its activity, does not seem either justified or scientifically or politically necessary, so that we regard it as meretricious and artificial. Let us speak clearly: What is involved is whether a party should call itself only Marxist or Marxist-Leninist, perhaps Marxist and revolutionary, or Marxist and democratic.

It seems necessary to establish something immediately in this connection, namely the fact that those who, in dealing with the future victories of socialism, wish to add to the adjective of Marxist, as a requirement, the adjectives of revolutionary or of democratic, by the very nature of the matter presuppose that there is also a non-revolutionary or nondemocratic Marxism, or that Marxism-Leninism is neither revolutionary nor democratic without these adjectives. Thus, they willy-nilly retroactively question the entire path of the countries which are already socialist, including the fact that they base their policy on a scientific outlook.

Neither is the question unimportant as to whether it is correct or incorrect to speak of Marxism without adding to it the word Leninism. In general, it is really sufficient if we say that we are Marxists. However, in social science works, to avoid possible misunderstandings, the term Marxism-Leninism is used whenever necessary. The reason for this is not only that--as the customary saying goes--"Leninism is the Marxism of the imperialist era," but also the fact that Lenin was a Marxist, that is, he provided in theory and practical politics what the struggling workers class and the socialist revolution needed following Marx' and Engels' death.

"Leninist," as an adjective, means that we understand and recognize Lenin and follow him and learn from him and that we strive to analyze and resolve the changing issues of a changing reality with the Marxist skill, ability and diligence which have made him unique following Marx' and Engels' death. Thus, it is not necessarily a merit to say that we are not Leninists.

The over 50 volumes of Lenin's works encompass the vast theoretical and political creations of a genius. It is hardly possible for someone to quote from Lenin "off-hand," no matter what issue is involved. However, anybody can glean quotations supporting his own ideas from Lenin, including those who are genuine Leninists and those who use Lenin to disprove Lenin, or those who take recourse to Lenin's aid to bang on doors he already opened 6 decades ago, for instance, to prove that it is unnecessary to copy each other. The latest confirmation of this took place precisely at the Berlin conference of the European communist and workers parties. What is needed more today is to understand that what makes a diversity of the domestic methods of construction possible is the formation of a homogeneous front of socialism vis-a-vis the capitalist world. Lenin was not ashamed, did not hesitate and was not afraid to change his position if something proved erroneous, outdated or incorrect. That is why he made different statements on the same issue in different situations. For, to be sure, he was a Marxist.

A phenomenon akin to the previous one, but not entirely identical with it, is the fact that seeking a new, democratic path to socialism has gained currency recently. Those who do not use the term "new" as an adjective for the term "democratic," but use the two terms as adjectives on the same footing do not regard the existing socialist countries as democratic. If this formulation is used by an author who lives in a socialist country, then this author qualifies his own society.

And this takes us back to the fundamental question of the debate, one that the bourgeoisie wants to force upon the revolutionary workers movement at any price, namely that of whether a multiparty system is a criterion of democracy. We, Marxists acting in the socialist countries, do not enter into this debate, because we do not accept the definitions and criteria of the bourgeois political mentality.

Others speak of a democratic and peaceful path to socialism, although the two are not terms at variance with each other. The opposite of peaceful is armed, which, however, is also democratic if it brings the workers class, the people, into power.
[paragraph continues]

Both a peaceful and an armed path are just as feasible today as they were before, and there have been instances of both in the past six decades. If the change that has taken place is a revolutionary, that is, a qualitative, that is, a socialist change, then both paths are democratic. It must be repeated: It is possible to criticize and not to copy existing socialism, but one thing is inadmissible and that is for a party that calls itself communist and revolutionary to deny that it is a democratic and popular system.

The debates over being revolutionary and over the path leading to socialism also constantly bring the question of the so-called personality cult and dogmatism to the fore. It is undeniable that we must see a main source of the debates to be inherent in these two factors, since what accompanied the personality cult was to have reduced the attraction of socialism, while dogmatism had for a good while halted the development of Marxist thought. The second reason is to be sought in the tremendous changes that have taken place in the world, the complexity and delicate nuances of the present situation and the difficulties of providing Marxist, that is, revolutionary answers to contemporary questions. However, the personality cult and dogmatism are not identical, because dogmatism is also possible where there is no personality cult, although, admittedly, a personality cult is not possible where dogmatism does not exist at the same time. At any rate, if we do engage in a debate, it is not enough just to begin it, one must also continue it. That is to say, if we lash out at dogmatism, we must inflict at least the same whiplashes on the personality cult as well.

At this point, it seems necessary to speak of an issue that is generally regarded as a sensitive one, that of the paralyzing effect of the personality cult on the development of the Marxist-Leninist social sciences. This effect has manifested or may manifest itself so that where there is a personality cult, which is entirely alien to the relentless realism characteristic of Marxism, the leader's manifestations are regarded as being of a scientific significance and validity even when the matters involved are of a transitory validity and value. An atmosphere created by the personality cult prevents the cultivators of the Marxist-Leninist social sciences from independently arriving at new conclusions, because they have to fear that these may differ from the leader's views. It goes without saying that this constitutes a mortal peril to the science most important from the viewpoint of human society and the future of mankind. It is true that dogmatic pedantry is not the only way to deny Marxism.

This realization has brought the MSZMP to the conclusion that it is necessary to pursue a two-front struggle, meaning that, among other things, we must not only radically uproot the personality cult because of all its other serious and shameful consequences but also make it possible for creative Marxist thought to rise again in our country.

Perhaps so much of the previous brief chain of thoughts, which, by the way, does not contain anything new, can be generalized by saying that the complex manifestation we customarily call, for lack of a more apt term, the personality cult--which, however, is not identical with the respect due to the ability, diligence, devotion and modesty of a destined and proven leader--destroys in Marxism what is its soul, what is most important in it: Political realism, the trait to face up courageously to reality and to know only one law, always to analyze everything critically and to see only that which is real and not that which we wish to see.

That is why there is no personality cult without dogmatism.

Two Pillars

At the beginning of the existence of the Soviet Union, the first socialist country, the communists were able to rely on the works of Marx and Engels, the teachings and work of Lenin and the experiences of the Paris Commune and the previous international and domestic workers movement, and to gather lessons, both applicable and unacceptable, for creating an entirely new social system. The experiences to be kept in mind and followed and the sometimes bitter and perhaps unacceptable experiences of the first victorious socialist revolution and the subsequent victorious revolutions are available to all parties that were founded and socialist countries that were established afterwards. It is edification and criticism alike if we both follow or reject something. Neither one nor the other, however, absolves one of the communist responsibility that every party owes to its workers class and people, a responsibility they must openly assume under any circumstances, whether their efforts are successful or whether they fail, whether they operate in socialist or capitalist countries.

And, accepting the onus of repetition, it must be stated that, irrespective of what forms and methods will be like, there is no social revolution without the power of the workers class, the changing of conditions of ownership and the liquidation of exploitation. These are the two pillars without which the edifice of socialism cannot be a firm one.

STATISTICS OFFICE RELEASES 1978 ECONOMIC DATA

LD031128Y Budapest MTI in English 1045 GMT 3 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, 3 Jan, MTI--According to the figures released by the Hungarian statistics office, in January-November 1978 the output of the country's socialist industry rose at a slower pace than in 1977. Nonetheless, it conformed to the planned rate. Excluding the food industry, the growth was bigger than in the preceding year. Some of the industrial sectors stepped up their output by over 10 percent. These included motor-vehicle, electric machine, instrument, chemical and pharmaceutical industries. The industry raised its sales to domestic market by 6.1 per cent and exported 3.9 per cent bigger quantity. The growth in output derived fully from rise in productivity.

State purchases of slaugher pig in January-November grew by 4.5 per cent, while slaughter cattle procurement rose by 2.7 per cent. Growth was registered also in the state purchases of sheep, poultry, milk and egg. The state purchases of vegetables and fruits did not reach the high leval recorded in 1977.

The incomes of the population from central resources were 8.9 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of 1977. The biggest increment was recorded by wage and wage-like payments. These were boosted, in part, by wage increments effected in the second half of 1977 and in 1978. During the period under review, retail trade prices went up by 4.8 per cent. Within this, prices of food and consumer goods recorded a 5.7 per cent increase, clothing articles were 4.9 per cent dearer, while miscellaneous industrial items cost 3.7 per cent more.

Considering the rise in retail prices, the retail sales registered a 4.5 per cent growth in January-November. The biggest rise was shown in sales of miscellaneous industrial products. Here the growth was 7.3 per cent at comparable prices. For investments in the socialist industry, 147,000 million forints were spent in these 11 months; that is, 8.4 per cent more at current prices than a year earlier.

GIEREK GREETS, THANKS PEOPLE IN NEW YEAR MESSAGE

LD312121Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 31 Dec 78 LD

[New year address by PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek--recorded]

[Text] On New Year's Eve we are meeting as one great Polish family so that, according to traditional customs, we may wish each other new year greetings. At such a moment our hearts are filled with the sense of unity of all Poles. We all feel and think about the past, about common achievements, about the happiness of our dearest people and friends, about the plans and hopes for the next year.

The passing year did not spare us worry and difficult problems. Here we must recall an exceptionally difficult harvest, work in the fall, the accumulation of tasks in the construction industry which grows from year to year, the growing demand for transportation services and electricity. Also conditions for the sale of our goods on many markets were less favorable, causing difficulties for imports. Despite efforts made by the state to alleviate the social results of those phenomena, I know full well that they were felt in the everyday life of millions of working people.

But, when we honestly assess the past year and our common toil, we can also see many reasons for satisfaction and pride with the fruits of the national effort. In considering the needs of the people, we have been solving problems which have been accumulating for decades. Their full solution demands considerable resources and effort and, first of all, time.

The national economy had become richer in the passing year by new industrial enterprises, thus providing the first employment for thousands of young Polish graduates from secondary schools and higher schools. Thousands of families have found accommodation in new housing units, more public utility projects have been added--schools, nursery schools, hospitals, and cultural centers.

Working and recreation conditions have been considerably improved, half a million of our youngest citizens have begun learning at the reformed 10-year schools. In care for the elderly--people who gave their strength for the fatherland, we have considerably widened the scope of welfare with a considerable financial effort by the state, including the right of hard-working farmers to a secure and carefree old age.

The name of Poland had been made famous by the flight of Col Miroslaw Hermaszewski in earth orbit. The flight was an eloquent symbol of close Polish-Soviet friendship. We can be proud of this year's achievements of our national community, of the achievements in the material and spiritual sphere of many Poles, about whom the whole world knew.

Our country is being developed in accordance with the will of the people.

We are consistently following the road mapped out at the sixth and seventh congresses of the party, the supreme objective being the strength and authority of Poland, the good and prosperity of Poles.

For the great work performed for the fatherland, I thank from the bottom of my heart the Polish working class, Polish farmers, Polish intelligentsia, men of science and creators of culture--all those who selflessly work toward this noble goal. On behalf of the authorities of the People's Republic of Poland I convey to you, dear fellow countrymen, my expression of highest esteem and I appeal to you on the threshold of this new year, let us not cease in our work for Poland.

Dear friends, the development of our fatherland and the life of our nation are dependent of the annual calendar. It is often that only an historical perspective allows us to see how much nations are able to use their opportunities and capabilities, to concentrate their efforts and skills in order to achieve the most essential aims. This truth is better understood by all of us from the perspective of 60 years of our independent existence as a state when, calmly and objectively, in a spirit of responsibility, we look at our past and present, when we evaluate the road we have traveled since the memorable New Year's Eve 35 years ago when the KRN [National Council] announced the program of restoration of the fatherland.

We all desire a prosperous, modern, just, peaceful and secure Poland--the fatherland of happy people.

Let us transform those desires into great strength, endurance, consistent action and honest work. Welcoming the new year, 1979--the year of the anniversary of People's Poland--I appeal to you fellow countrymen for a creative, civic attitude, for clever, productive and better organized work, for the unswerving faith in the correctness of the great cause, the cause which unites us Poles.

Dear comrades and citizens: To fulfill our national ambitions and plans, for work and life, for the happiness of our children and grandchildren, peace above all is necessary. We actively work in favor of peaceful cooperation and detente among nations. We propagate in the world the idea of preparing entire societies and particularly young generations for life in peace.

Universally known and highly valued is our nation's attachment to the cause of peace and freedom. We hope that the new pope, coming from Poland, will go down in history as the one who utilized the great possibilities of the Catholic Church for the sacred cause of peace, cooperation among nations and social justice.

We would like to share with all nations the belief that the new year will bring peace and prosperity to mankind. We develop broad international cooperation, build the atmosphere of confidence and friendship in relations with all countries. We are consolidating our friendly contacts with the socialist countries, insuring that our common economic potential and defense capability guarantee the security of Poland and peace on this continent.

Greeting the new year, we extend cordial greetings to our closest friends and allies. We are sending warm words of greetings to the Soviet people, wishing them further victories in the building of communism. We are sending feelings of friendship to all nations of the socialist community, to the young people's states of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

Dear fellow countrymen, we shall enter the new year with confidence and hope. Motivated by those feelings, I direct the most sincere new year's greetings to the Polish working class, to the mining fraternity, to metallugical workers and shipbuilding workers, to farmers who strive to fulfill the task of feeding our nation, I address engineers, doctors, scientists and teachers, creative artists--I wish you from the bottom of my heart many successes and joy and satisfaction with your work for the fatherland.

I direct our feelings to Polish women, mothers and wives whose daily care for the family home and patriotism which is imparted to the young with motherly love is of the highest social value, to young Polish men and women I wish persistence in work and learning. Grow up to become decent and brave people who are needed by the fatherland, be a support to your fathers and mothers.

Tonight, when New Year's Eve joy and entertainment are in our homes, tens of thousands of people are spending their time working hard. Let us greet those who right now are watching over the work of steel plants, factories and ports. Let us wish a good journey to railroadmen and drivers, let us greet the selfless employees of the health service, municipal service, power and communications workers, soldiers of the Polish People's Armed Forces who serve the cause of peace and defense of our country, employees of the citizens' militia and security service who guard the quiet of this night and our common property. Let us send, in accordance with an old Polish custom, our most sincere greetings to millions of Poles who are away from their fatherland and their families by fate, work or service. Let us wish them the feeling of pride of belonging to the great Polish family (?from) the country of their ancestors.

I warmly greet the 3 million members and candidates of the PZPR. Let us continue with the beautiful traditions of the Polish workers' movement in the feeling of unity of which our party has been proud for 30 years.

I send best greetings and good wishes to members of the United Peasants Party and the Democratic Party, to activists of the National Unity Front and to all people who take on ever-increasing duties in their civic service.

Polish men and women, dear friends, may the new year 1979 fulfill our expectations and hopes, may it release new strength, energy and national wisdom to enable us to take on the future everyday tasks. Let us wish our fatherland peace and further flourishing, let us wish each other and every Polish family happiness, health and prosperity. From the bottom of my heart I wish you fellow countrymen a good year!

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI COMMENTS ON CLOSER LINKS BETWEEN PRC, NATO

LD031819Y Warsaw PAP in English 1726 GMT 3 Jan 79 LD

["China and NATO"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Jan (PAP)--The establishment of diplomatic relations between Washington and Beijing [Peking] was nothing of a surprise for the observers of contemporary political scene the world over, wrote the ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI paper in an article discussing foreign policy of China, especially the line of Chinese leaders designed to establish closer contacts with the NATO states.

The paper points to the expansion of cooperation between Beijing and [word indistinct] the military and technological sphere. The expansion is greatly favoured by the moves of American Government offering China access to the technologies and equipment which can be indirectly used for military purposes.

It is the FRG that grants China the most active support of all West-European NATO states. Due to special privileges granted to China by the EEC, especially those concerning sales of strategic materials, the biggest companies of the FRG and Great Britain have been supplying licenses and ready armament patterns to China.

Recalling the words of Chinese Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping] who has referred to China as an "Eastern NATO", the paper emphasized that China was called the 16th NATO member by the NATO executive which assigns it the role of a "Far Eastern wing."

POLITBURO ASSESSES EFFORTS TO OVERCOME SEVERE WINTER WEATHER

LD031914Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 3 Jan 79 LD

[Text] At its session today the Central Committee Politburo reviewed the implementation of its directives and the measures taken so far by the Council of Ministers to alleviate the effects of the recent extreme winter weather. It was determined that these directives and measures have produced improvements in railway transport and urban communications, and in keeping the roads open. Industry is gradually returning to normal.

The Politburo instructed the Council of Ministers to pay particular attention to the problems involved in the operation of heating systems and in insuring consumer fuel supplies. This must be done in order to deal as rapidly as possible with the disruptions so painfully experienced by the inhabitants of some regions of the country. The Politburo emphasized the need for continued efforts in restoring the power system to full capacity and in insuring the efficient operation of rail and road transport systems.

The Politburo expressed its appreciation for the dedicated efforts of our railwaymen, transport and power industry workers, employees of municipal and health services, miners, and the staffs of numerous enterprises and commercial outlets, as well as hundreds of thousands of citizens who are helping to deal with the effects of blizzards and frost. Particular mention should be made of the help given to the public and the economy by Polish Army soldiers and civic militiamen. Local administrative organs and party bodies are doing a good and efficient job. The Politburo is convinced that through discipline and common effort the normal operation of the economy, transport and municipal services will shortly be restored to full capacity.

USSR TO DELIVER 500,000 TONS OF WHEAT

LD040654Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 3 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The Rolimpex foreign trade agency and the Soviet Exportkhler enterprise have signed a contract for the delivery to Poland this year of 500,000 tons of consumable wheat from the Soviet Union. This contract represents the continuation of many years of cooperation in this field between our two countries. Soviet grain, and particularly the wheat, is of high quality. The fact that the grain is wholly delivered over land is also to our advantage because this relieves the pressure on Polish ports.

TRYBUNA LUDU INTERVIEWS WOJTASZEK ON FOREIGN POLICY

LD301254Y Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 29 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Dec, PAP--Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek granted an interview to TRYBUNA LUDU on the development of international relations and the activeness of Poland's foreign policy. The interview was carried in the paper's issue of December 30th. Minister Wojtaszek said: Numerous contacts and meetings as well as Poland's participation in multilateral conferences have brought this country concrete political, economic, as well as scientific and cultural profits. Poland, with her historical experience and cultural heritage has worthily contributed to the development of international cooperation.

Further tightening of friendship and development of cooperation with the USSR as well as PUWP CC First Secretary Edward Gierek's fruitful meetings with Leonid Brezhnev have been of particular significance. Our relations with Czechoslovakia and the GDR as well as with other fraternal countries have also deepened.

We have also developed bilateral political dialogue and mutual cooperation with our Western partners. We have made considerable progress in the development of relations with many developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, whose role in our political and economic cooperation keeps increasing.

The positive phenomena are accompanied by numerous negative trends. The intensification of arms race by NATO, reactionary circles' attempts to undermine post-war political and territorial realities in Europe as well as the activation of neo-colonial forces in the Third World countries pose the main danger to the policy of peace and detente. The situation is complicated by the anti-detente course of policy pursued by the leadership of the People's Republic of China.

We shall pay still greater attention to questions of security and disarmament. We come out for the lowering of the level of military confrontation in central Europe in accordance with the principles of equal security of the sides concerned. This goal has guided us at the Vienna talks on the limitation of arms and armaments in central Europe.

Being a European country, we focus on further development of economic, scientific and cultural relations with France, Britain, Scandinavian states, Austria, Italy, Spain, Belgium, Holland and other West European countries. This is also true of our contacts with the FRG, with which we are willing to continue the process of normalization of relations in accordance with the 1970 treaty. It is clear that we shall continue and develop our political dialogue and economic relations with the United States and Canada. Together with other CMEA member states, we shall strive to normalize our relations with the EEC.

Referring to November debates of the Consultative Political Committee of the Warsaw Treaty, Minister Wojtaszek stated that the activities of militarist circles in the West, and the intensification of armaments in particular, put our countries on their guard and make them actively continue the efforts aimed at halting the arms race and passing on to real disarmament. Participants in the conference confirmed their will to continue and deepen bilateral and multilateral dialogue with the Western partners.

Polish initiatives in this sphere are known and appreciated in the world. Conscious of this fact, Poland will further contribute to the unity of actions of the socialist community.

Referring to Polish declaration on the preparation of societies for life in peace, adopted by the United Nations, the minister stressed that it was the first international document of such a high rank and importance, formulating a complex programme of undertakings aimed at the overcoming of causes of war conflicts and complete elimination of aggression and war from international life.

The fact that 138 countries voted for the adopting of the declaration and no country voted against it has a particular political meaning and indicates that the Polish initiative has met authentic demand of international community. Let the Polish document be yet another example of Polish foreign policy's achievements and commitments opening new 1979 year.

BRIEFS

POLISH-FRG COMMITTEE MEETING--Vice Premier Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk and Minister of the Economy Otto Lambert, who are cochairmen of the Polish-FRG mixed committee for economic, industrial and technical cooperation, met in Bonn on 22 December to discuss economic cooperation and problems of 1979 trade. Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk was received by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23, 24, 25, 26 Dec 78 p 2 AU]

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES NEW YEAR MESSAGE TO NATION

AU311345Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1130 GMT 31 Dec 78 AU

["New Year message addressed by President Nicolae Ceausescu to the Romanian people over the radio and TV stations"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 31 Dec, AGERPRES--Dear comrades and friends, citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania, we are ending this year with new and important achievements in the building of socialism. Working with dedication and elan, our heroic working class has ensured the fulfilment of the industrial modernization and development programme, industrial production growing in the first three years of the five-year plan period at an average rate of 11 per cent. Remarkable success has been obtained in agriculture, in the growth of the agricultural output, in the development of all branches of the national economy. Consequently, socialist wealth and the national income have increased, which has been reflected in the better living conditions of our entire people. By implementing the programme for a more rapid growth of the working people's incomes, we have managed this year to end the first stage of increasing remuneration; pensions and children benefits have been raised and the shorter work week has started being applied.

Remarkable successes have been obtained in science and education, in literary-artistic creation, in building the new, socialist culture.

All these achievements reflect the creative power of our people, which is free and master of its destiny, its resolve unflinchingly to fulfil the programme worked out by the eleventh congress, the adamant unity of all working people, irrespective of nationality, around the communist party, the experienced leader of the whole nation towards socialism well-being and happiness. On the wonderful results obtained in socialist construction in 1978 I wish warmly to congratulate the working class, the peasants, the intelligentsia, all the homeland's sons--Romanians, Magyars, Germans, Serbians and of other nationality--our whole people, and to wish them new, ever greater success in their activity in the future.

In a few moments a new year will be in--1979--the fourth of the five-year plan period. By the aims we set, by continuing a rapid development and modernizing the productive forces, the whole national economy, the next year will certainly mark a new stage in Romania's fast advancement on the road of civilization and progress. The main task this year is to raise socio-economic activity to new summits, to achieve a new, higher quality in the whole work of socialist construction. This requires a more efficient utilization of the material and human potential, the firm promotion, in all fields, of the latest achievements of the revolution in science and technology. Given the difficulties caused by the world crisis of raw materials and fuelds, let us fight a hard battle against waste, ensure a rational use of all means and considerably lower material consumption and production expenditure.

By firmly carrying into effect the principles of the workers' self-management and financial self-administration of enterprises, making full use of the democratic framework that enables the working people's participation in the management of different sectors of society, let us raise the sense of responsibility of every collectivity for the best management of socialist property.

Let us firmly implement the measures established by the party for a continual improvement of the management of society, of the state affairs, the social and production relations, for the principles of socialist ethics and equity to be effective in all areas, for a broader use of the democratic framework for the free manifestation of human personality in all spheres.

By fulfilling the material production plan provisions we can ensure the implementation of the programme of raising the welfare of the people. By doing everything possible to meet the material and spiritual needs of the masses of people, let us work for a continual broadening of the working people's knowledge, for a higher socialist consciousness, by translating into life the party policy whose supreme goal is man, the building of a free, dignified and happy life for all the homeland's sons.

Next year too, we shall pay due attention to equipping the armed forces and strengthening their combat potential, to getting the whole people ready to defend the achievements of socialism, the homeland's independence and integrity.

Let us meet, dear comrades and friends, with more and more important successes the great political event of the year to come--the 12th party congress, which will lay down the tasks for continuing the building of the multilaterally developed socialist soceity and Romania's advance to communism.

It is my strong belief that, by the heroic work of our whole people, in strong unity around the party, the year 1979 will mark a new and important step forward in the development of the forces of production, in the improvement of the material and spiritual standards of the masses, in the consolidation of the independence and sovereignty of our socialist homeland.

Dear comrades and friends, in 1978, Romania has developed an intense international activity, placed in the service of the peoples' ideals of liberty, independence and social progress, for the promotion of a new policy in the world of peaceful work-together among all nations, detente and security.

This year too has shown the contradictory evolution of international life, confirming the just analysis and foreign policy orientations of our party and state. Life has proved that the forces of progress can defeat, by united struggle, the colonialist and imperialist policy of strength and domination, can prevent the deterioration of the international climate and the outbreak of new wars, can ensure a durable peace in the world.

We are beginning the new year with the firm resolve to intensify even more active collaboration with all nations for the settlement of the complex problems facing mankind, for the consolidation of detente and peace. We shall do our best for the consolidation of detente and peace. We shall do our best for permanently developing our friendship, collaboration and solidarity with all socialist countries, we shall enlarge by far our multilateral ties with the developing countries, we shall broaden our relations with the developed capitalist countries, with all the states of the world, no matter their social system, we shall further lay at the basis of our international relations the full equality of rights, the observance of national independence and sovereignty, of the right of each and every people to decide alone upon its own destiny, the non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, and the non-recourse to threat or use of force, and we shall militate for the generalization of these principles in the whole international life.

We shall firmly act, together with all the other European peoples, so that the new year should mark a new step ahead in the achievement of security and peace on our continent, in the spirit of the documents signed in Helsinki. First and foremost, greater efforts must be made in 1979 for the military disengagement of the continent, on which the largest concentration of armies and armament, nuclear too, is to be found at present--for the creation of a climate in which each nation may feel secure from any outside interference or aggression, and may fully devote its resources to economic and social progress.

In the year to come, actions must be intensified in order to liquidate the conflicts still existing in the world by means of negotiations--the sole rational way of providing a just and lasting solution to litigious issues among states--for extinguishing all hotbeds of tension, for completely abolishing the use of force in international relations. In this context, the establishment of a durable and equitable peace in the Middle East must particularly be ensured.

The interests of general peace and progress require that 1979 be a year of ever firmer steps towards liquidating underdevelopment which affects the greatest part of mankind, towards abolishing the old imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy that divided the world into rich and poor, towards establishing the new international economic order. This is the way which can ensure a really equitable collaboration among states, the free and independent development of all nations, the broad access--especially of the countries lagging behind--to the achievements of modern science and technology, of contemporary civilization.

In the coming year too, the peoples' strongest desire will still be that of ceasing the arms race, of passing to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament first of all. That is why, by ensuring a balance which should not endanger the security of any side, everything possible must be done for the systematic and substantial reduction of military expenditures, of the armed forces and arsenals of all countries, primarily of those having the largest military potential. It is in the vital interest of all nations that even more resolute action should be taken in 1979 for reducing military budgets, for liquidating foreign military bases and the blocs, for building a world free from weapons and wars.

We have every reason to look forward optimistically, being convinced that the peoples, the advanced forces, can ensure the establishment in the world of the new policy of equality and respect among nations, of free and independent development of each state, of worldwide collaboration and peace. Romania is firmly decided to act intensely, in the year to come too, in close solidarity with all anti-imperialist forces, with all peoples, for the triumph of the supreme aspirations for progress and peace of the whole of mankind.

Dear comrades and friends, May the new year bring new and great successes in the flourishing of Socialist Romania, in the implementation of the party programme, which meets the highest aspirations for prosperity of our entire people.

May the new year bring all peoples new victories in their endeavours for a free and independent development, in their struggle for peace, for building a better and juster world on our planet.

I wish you all, dear fellow countrymen, ever greater successes in your entire activity devoted to the prosperity of our homeland. May your wishes and aspirations for the better come true. I wish you good health and happiness. From the bottom of my heart, I wish you: A happy new year.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES SUDAN'S NUMAYRI ON ANNIVERSARY

AU0311123Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0734 GMT 3 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 2 Jan, AGERPRES--President Nicolae Ceausescu congratulated President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri on the 22d anniversary of the proclamation of independence of the Democratic Republic of Sudan.

I express my belief that the good Romanian-Sudanese relations, the economic cooperation between our countries will be dynamized and expand, to the benefit of the two peoples, of international peace, security and collaboration, the telegram of the Romanian head of state reads.

ANNIVERSARY OF REPUBLIC PROCLAMATION NOTED

AU301455Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1128 GMT 30 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 30 Dec, AGERPRES--On December 30, the Romanian people celebrates the instauration of the republic. This act, accomplished on December 30, 1947, crowned a process started by the victorious insurrection of August 1944, inaugurated a new epoch, the epoch of the most deep-going transformations underwent by the Romanian society throughout its historical development.

The instauration of the republic had a major significance for the destiny of the Romanian people. A few months after this event when the main means of production were nationalized the process of socialist industrialization started in Romania, its results being illustrated by the fact that Romania's overall industrial output is today 40 times bigger than in 1938, peak year of interwar period. The Romanian industry is dynamic and modern. Based on its advanced structure, to which an already important experience is added, it is possible to pass to a new quality in all the productive domains in the current five-year plan period. What this means results from the fact that value of the new and redesigned products manufactured under the current five-year plan represents in 1978 over one quarter of the commodity output turned out by the productive branches of the republican industry.

Agriculture has been radically changed by organizing big socialist units, introducing scientific and modern working methods, extending chemicalization and mechanizations. The cereal output for instance grew from some 8,000 tons in 1938 to c. 20 million tons in 1978.

Building a modern economy Romania has continuously increased its gross product and national income. The annual growth rate of these synthetic indices steadily exceeded 10 per cent.

The quality of life substantially improved since the proclamation of the republic. The real incomes of the working people grew 32 per cent under the current five-year plan alone. The pensions, the state child benefits, the social and cultural funds also increased. At the same time measures have been taken to bring the lowest remuneration closer to the highest one--at present the ratio is 1:5.5. The real incomes of the farmers continually increased and by 1980 they will still grow by 30 per cent. A vast programme of housing constructions also contributes to the welfare of the population. Under the current five-year plan one million apartments will be built, almost two times more than in the previous five-year plan.

Education and culture flourished, health protection improved.

The socialist democracy steadily strengthened. Nowadays Romania has a system, unique in its kind, of making the large masses of working people participate in governing the country.

Internationally, Romania promotes an open policy, of understanding and cooperation with all the countries, a policy of peace and friendship enjoying valuation throughout the world.

It is obvious that all these have become reality only due to the instauration of the people's rule, to its being master of its own destiny. That is why the anniversary of the republic is celebrated every year as one of the greatest national holidays.

TITO ATTENDS NEW YEAR'S EVE CELEBRATIONS ON BRIONI

Hodza's Toast

AU011828Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 1 Jan 79 AU

[Text of toast proposed by Fadil Hodza, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, in President Tito's honor at the New Year's Eve celebrations at the Neptun Hotel at Brioni from 31 December to 1 January--recorded]

[Text] Comrades, allow me to propose a toast to Comrade Tito and to wish him, on behalf of all of us present here, a happy new year; to wish him a full life, good mood, good health and that he will continue to lead us, as in the past, toward building socialism and self-management. We are happy, Comrade Tito, to have the opportunity and honor to celebrate here together with you, all of us together, your close family, your old comrades and friends, your associates from the federation, the republics and the provinces, to be happy, to share our happiness together with you, with our deepest wishes that you will live for a long time to come.

We are privileged to be here with you tonight because 22 million Yugoslavs have the same wish; they wish to be here together with you because they love you just as we do, they respect you and they wish to be happy together with you and to celebrate the new year with you.

Comrade Tito, we had a difficult year, but a year full of successes in our struggle to build socialism and self-management. This year was full of dynamism and political activity. We held a number of important meetings, beginning with the basic organizations of the League of Communists, from the grassroots, from the communes, both to elect delegates and delegations as well as to hold elections in the League of Communists and at the 11th LCY Congress. We also held congresses of other organizations--the Trade Union Federation, the veterans federation, the youth federation and others.

We had a number of contacts. You had contacts with the most responsible leaders of a number of states. These contacts have always been important for developing bilateral relations with these countries, and at the same time they contribute to a strengthening of the movement of the nonalined countries, to preserving peace in the world and to the prosperity of mankind.

Comrade Tito, we are all very grateful to you for everything you have done for our workers class, for our peoples and nationalities. You have really done much. We went along with you without any reserve and we have never wavered, nor have we doubted in the just path, in the beneficial path leading us to a better and better life. Our peoples and nationalities, our workers class are eternally grateful to you for everything that you have done, and you have done much not only in the domestic field in building socialism and self-management in Yugoslavia, but also for Yugoslavia's assertion throughout the world, to make Yugoslavia--although a small country of 22 million people--be heard, to make its voice, your voice be heard with respect in the arena of international developments.

Comrade Tito, once again I wish you a happy new year, I wish you a long life, I wish that you will always be happy and gay. When you are happy then we are all happy with you. Cheers! [applause]

Tito's Toast

AU011621Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 1 Jan 79 AU

[Text of President Tito's reply to the toast proposed by Fadil Hodza, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, at the New Year's Eve celebrations at the Neptun Hotel on Brioni from 31 December to 1 January--recorded]

[Text] First of all, I would like to express thanks to the vice president for his toast in my honor. I would like to propose a toast to all our working people, to all our producers, our peoples and nationalities. I wish we could be able to look into everyone's eyes, to see that we are worthy, that we are always on a united road, the road of building socialism in the way in which we imagined it should be built.

The year we are leaving behind us was very fruitful. I do not mean that it was fruitful in agriculture, but rather that it was fruitful in work in general. As Comrade Vice President has already said, we held many conferences, congresses and so forth. At all these big meetings of our people that unity was felt which imbues our peoples, that is the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

I am very happy that this year again I was able to participate [at these meetings] and to contribute what I can to the well-being of our peoples. However, it was not only that we engaged ourselves rather actively in our internal affairs, but we also engaged ourselves in foreign policy affairs. The question of nonalinement was given the first place in our concern because the present year will be a year of a summit conference of the nonalined countries in Havana.

Naturally, we looked our--how should I put it--our concern was mostly to preserve the unity of the nonalined countries which was a thorn in the side of certain superpowers and of some other countries which wanted to split the nonalined countries, to give the nonalined countries the character of so-called progressive and nonprogressive countries; that is, to divide them. The nonalined countries have common principles which must be in the interest of all, because a division of the nonalined movement, which today represents a majority of mankind, would actually be a blow against the unity of the nonalined movement and the nonalined countries would no longer be able to play the role which they have played thus far in the United Nations. For, when the nonalined countries began to act as nonalined countries in the United Nations, the struggle for supporters from among those countries which did not belong to any bloc ceased. This struggle ceased because the nonalined countries implemented their policy in the United Nations and because they adhered to the principles laid down in Belgrade, Cairo, Zambia, Algiers and Ceylon.

Accordingly, we have succeeded [Tito breaks off the sentence] we have seen that the conference of nonalined foreign ministers in Belgrade has borne very good fruits; full unity was demonstrated because the vast majority, or rather nearly all of them--none was against--took the view that the nonalined countries must be united if they want to play that role which is intended for them; that is, the role of a factor which will wage a struggle for peace and which will prevent the possibilities of new conflicts and a new cataclysm in the world mutual [Tito corrects himself] international relations.

This is a great success we have achieved, and this course which we have pursued so far we must continue to pursue in the future. I believe that the next nonalined summit conference will also be useful, united, and that the nonalined movement will be demonstrated as one of the important factors, that nonalinement would be what it is supposed to be, a conscience of mankind.

Well, comrades, these have been our problems now, too. In the past we worked at full steam on this problem and we will continue to do so in the future. However, we must always be turned toward ourselves. We must do everything that is to the benefit of our peoples, the unity of our peoples, our further building of socialism in Yugoslavia, our further increase in the standard of living of our working people. We must work on solving the great problems facing us; that is, the problem of liquidating unemployment, which still exists.

Naturally, this problem must be viewed somewhat critically, for we also need workers that are being sought but are not available. People do not like to go to the provinces. They prefer to be in large cities for the sake of educating their children, and for other reasons and so forth. However, we can overcome all these problems but we must be aware of this fact: we cannot spend more than we produce, we must be somewhat more modest in our expenditures, either social or personal expenditures; so that our country can without any great difficulty and crisis, advance toward building our socialist country, in building socialism in Yugoslavia.

Yugoslavia has gained great prestige in the world. You yourselves follow politics [and you know] what echo Yugoslavia has in various countries, throughout the world in general. We have gained this prestige precisely for this reason because we acted to the greatest possible extent--naturally, there have also been mistakes in this respect--as a socialist country should act. We have never intervened in anyone's internal affairs. We want to have good relations with all countries. When someone requests that we state our opinion, we state our opinion frankly, regardless of whether these people like this or not. We are principled people and we will remain such.

I hope that our working people in Yugoslavia will in the current year into which we have entered, carry out their tasks even more successfully; that is, to increase productivity, to reduce--how should I put it--consumption within adequate proportions, [words indistinct] if we are unable to achieve a higher accumulation than now. However, we can prevent this by reducing consumption to prevent inflation and so forth. We must prevent inflation. We must see to it that our people will be more careful when various great plans, investments and so forth are involved. We still have weaknesses in this respect. We are constantly making too ambitious plans and we must prevent this, and we must advance in such a way that we will achieve the best possible results, so that Yugoslavia will with its internal system, with its--how should I put it--political system, with its unity--since Yugoslavia has a multinational character--and the present united Yugoslavia must continue to exist in the future.

I wish the working people of Yugoslavia much success in their future work, while to you, comrades present here, I wish all the best in your life. [applause]

TANJUG REVIEWS SOVIET PRESS COMMENT ON SITUATION IN IRAN

ID0317000Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1624 GMT 3 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, Jan 3 (TANJUG)--The developments in Iran are followed here in Moscow with particular attention. In today's issue of the Moscow PRAVDA, one-fourth of the foreign-affairs page is taken up with reports on unrests and conflicts in Iran, the Soviet Union's southern neighbour. PRAVDA warns again of the possibility of foreign influence on the unravelling of the situation in Iran.

Last November, Brezhnev warned that foreign interference, particularly military, in Iran's internal affairs would mean encroachment on the Soviet Union's security interests. Brezhnev reiterated also that all questions in Iran must be solved by Iranians themselves.

Meantime, the Moscow press has several times brought up the possibility of United States intervention while, on the other hand, refuting claims in the U.S. press, on "Soviet interference." In one of these articles recently, the Soviet press underlined that there is no evidence of the "Soviet Union's and Cuba's participation in the developments in Iran."

Reporting on the explosive situation in Iran, Soviet correspondents place emphasis on the markedly anti-American mood of the demonstrators and the nationwide calls for the shah's abdication.

SUNDIC WARNS OF NEW WAR DANGER IN INDOCHINA

LD031714Y Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 3 Jan 79 LD

[Milika Sundic commentary on events in Indochina--live]

[Text] The events in Kampuchea and in the area surrounding that country are at the center of the world's attention at the start of 1979. Everything leads one to the conclusion that Kampuchea--and peace in Indochina--is in grave danger. The so-called Kampuchea United Front for National Salvation, whose existence was learned of some time ago from a Hanoi report, enjoys the full support of the North Vietnam [as heard] government, which unambiguously testifies to the fact that the present situation in Kampuchea is indissolubly linked with the very bad state of relations between Hanoi and Phnom Penh.

Since the end of the war in Indochina, relations between Vietnam and Kampuchea have been neither good nor friendly. Border incidents have followed one another regularly and have been coupled with accusations and counteraccusations from which one could never get the full truth, except that this was not leading to anything good. The current situation is such that no one is talking about possible peace prospects, nor is anyone hoping for peace in equal measure.

If the present conflict between Vietnam and Kampuchea were to be judged by comparing the balance of forces, which must be done, it becomes clear that Vietnam, as the largest military power in Southeast Asia, has an overwhelming superiority, not only a military one but a political one, too. Of course, this does not mean that Kampuchea will be an easy prey of the superior neighbor. However, by the logic of things this means even less that the weaker side--that is to say Kampuchea--needs a trial of strength with Vietnam.

It is certain that the war in Kampuchea will not bring anything good either to the stronger or to the weaker side in the conflict, regardless of who is responsible for starting it. It is therefore hard to understand all those who, in the present situation, are taking a partisan attitude instead of bringing their influence to bear on both Vietnam and Kampuchea to resolve their disagreements in a peaceful way. This is the only thing that the real friends of Vietnam and Kampuchea can advise the two countries to do. Besides, no one has the right to encourage the overthrow of a government just because he does not like it. Where would the world be if this practice were to become law in international relations.

The events in Kampuchea and in the area surrounding that country cannot be viewed as isolated from what has been happening in the past few months and years in that part of the world, especially in relations between Vietnam and China on the one hand, and between China and the USSR on the other hand. If reports about the participation of Vietnamese regular units in the war in Kampuchea prove to be true, this could have unforeseeable consequences for relations between Vietnam and China, and also for those between China and the USSR.

Even if the so-called Kampuchea United Front for National Salvation managed to topple the existing regime, especially with the help of Vietnam, there would be no peace in Indochina because the war being conducted now has a background far deeper than what served as an opportunityto start it--border disagreements and the like. If this is so, this means that someone is thinking in advance of a new war.

The conflict between Vietnam and Kampuchea could have unforeseeable consequences for the unity of nonalined countries and for the preparations for the sixth summit meeting in Havana. As with all conflicts between individual nonalined countries so far, the conflict between Vietnam and Kampuchea will surely be used against the nonalined movement.

In conclusion: Both Vietnam and Kampuchea are threatened with being dragged into a game [kolo] which could cost them their nonalined positions.

TANJUG REPORTS ON PRC INTERNAL, FOREIGN POLICY CHANGES

LD031206Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1608 GMT 2 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpts] Peking [Beijing], January 2 (TANJUG)--For China, the new year will internally highlight "modernization" and externally the establishment of diplomatic relations with the United States and a conciliatory invitation to Taiwan for economic and other cooperation. In addition, a new system of transcribing Chinese into the Latin alphabet has gone into effect, with "Peking" spelled as "Beijing," "Hua Kuo-feng" as "Hua Guofeng" and "Teng Hsiao-ping" as "Deng Xiaoping."

On the external front, the new year has begun for the Chinese with the establishment of diplomatic relations with the United States. To mark the occasion, Americans in Peking have given a gala reception, also attended by Teng Hsiao-ping [Deng Xiaoping]. At the same time, Chairman Hua has exchanged seasonal greetings with President Carter.

In the new year China has also changed its policy toward Taiwan. First of all, it has been decided to end bombardments of islands in the Taiwan strait. The bombardments, carried out every other day, were of a propagandist as well as a military nature. Now China has proposed to establish trade with the "Taiwanese authorities," pledging the status quo for Taiwan and inviting members of the Chinese population there to come to the mainland as visitors.

POLITIKA FAVORABLY REVIEWS U.S.-YUGOSLAV TRADE

AU032035Y Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Dec 78 p 4 AU

[J. Gustincic report from New York]

[Summary] New York, 22 December--The U.S.-Yugoslav Economic Council, a nonstate, nonprofit institution consisting of a large number of firms interested in trade and cooperation with Yugoslav partners, held its session in New York at the end of November. Some time earlier the founding assembly of Yugoslavia's joint economic mission uniting all Yugoslav trade missions in the United States was held. This mission coordinates the activities of all individual missions and enterprises on the U.S. market.

Judging by the incomplete data for the first 9 months of this year, the year will end favorably, but it could have been better. Despite a slight increase of 3 percent as compared with 1977, the level of trade exchange between the two countries will remain practically unchanged and will total a little over $800 million. The two countries use different criteria for their statistics, but according to our statistics which include only direct trade, we exported goods worth $278 million to the United States and imported goods worth $400 million in the first 9 months of this year.

In the present uncertain economic situation, U.S. and Yugoslav businessmen, "with much understanding from the official U.S. side, have succeeded in avoiding some of the consequences of the attempt to close the U.S. market to a certain extent." As an example of this, we can mention our exports of furniture where preferential treatment has been retained.

It is also worth noting that Yugoslavia has remained the third largest exporter of ham to the U.S. market. The value of this export totals some $50 million. A positive trend was also noted in our exports of metal semifinished products and ready-made men's clothing.

The joing U.S.-Yugoslav view prevails that joint undertakings have perhaps become the most dynamic and the most interesting field of our cooperation. The sum which the U.S. side has invested so far in the 17 existing U.S.-Yugoslav joint undertakings totals or even exceeds $700 million. Most was invested into two very large undertakings: The participation of the Dow chemical firm in creating a petrochemical combine on the island of Krk, and the participation of General Motors in the Kikinda foundry.

For the next session of the Yugoslav chamber of promoting economic relations with the United States, which will be held next year, the U.S. partners have already elaborated the most important topics to be discussed, such as the functioning of the Yugoslav financial system viewed from the angle of cooperation, a discussion on our new regulations regarding joint ventures, and others.

As regards our side, the question remains how to insure our internal coordination so that the United States becomes in every respect one of our large partners. The great goal--trade totalling $1 billion or more--however, depends on an expanded range of goods, mass production, coordination between domestic enterprises and coordination of regulations in order to insure the most normal conditions possible in this sector of our trade.

TANJUG REPORTS ON FOREIGN TRADE IN 1978

LD032052Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1914 GMT 3 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, January 3, (TANJUG)--In the past year, Yugoslav enterprises exported goods to an overall value of 101,575 million dinars (1 U.S. dollar = 18.5 dinars). This represents a 6 per cent increase in comparison to 1977, or half of the planned 12 per cent increase. At the same time, according to unofficial figures released by the Yugoslav Statistics Bureau, Yugoslavia's imports last year totalled 179,843 dinars, or 2 per cent more than in the 1977. Yugoslavia's deficit in trade with foreign countries last year totalled over 78 billion dinars.

Last year Yugoslav exports focussed on convertible markets over 68 per cent of Yugoslav total export value, that is, 68 billion 462 million dinars, were realized on these markets, biggest Yugoslav imports were also from countries with convertible payments. Last year, Yugoslav imports from the convertible area totalled 142 billion 615 million dinars, that is, they doubled Yugoslavia's exports to this area.

As far as the export structure is concerned, the best results were achieved in semi-manufactured product exports totalling 51 billion 194 million dinars. However, semi-manufactured products were also the biggest item in Yugoslav imports from the convertible area. The total value of semi-manufactured product imports to Yugoslavia reached 114 billion 200 million dinars, that is, they doubled the Yugoslav export of these products.

CHINESE RADIO, TV EXPERTS VISIT TRANSMITTER FACTORY

AU031846Y Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Dec 78 p 8 AU

[R.A. report]

[Text] Zagreb, 28 December--A group of PRC radio and television experts is currently on a several-day visit to the Radio-Industrija enterprise of Zagreb, where they are being informed of the achievements and production of the radio transmitter factory. Experts of the Radio-Industrija enterprise of Zagreb have organized a 14-day professional seminar according to the program made on the proposal of the Chinese radio and television for the guests from the friendly country led by Chi Yung Yi [name as published], assistant technical director of Chinese radio and television.

The Chinese radio and television experts are also studying concrete possibilities of this Radio-Industrija factory for delivering entire transmitter systems to meet the needs of the PRC. All members of the group, Chi Yung Yi stressed today in a conversation with journalists, are convinced that there will be good and fruitful cooperation in this industrial production field between the PRC and the SFRY.

The Radio-Industrija transmitter factory, let us add, is well known and respected in the world for its production and installation of radio broadcasting and communication transmitters of all powers, as well as for installing complete transmitter systems according to the principle of "handing over the key." It is considered to be among the five best known factories of this kind in the world, and it carries out its work in 29 countries. Its transmitters are bought by, among others, well-known world firms such as Siemens and Phillips.

ZAGREB ARMY DISTRICT COMMANDER DISCUSSES ARMY ACTIVITY

AU021935 [Editorial Report AU] Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian on 16 December, on pages 18 and 19, carries a 3,000-word Mladen Paver interview with Col Gen Dusan Corkovic, commander of the Zagreb Army District, on results achieved by the army units of the Zagreb Army District. Corkovic says that "the armed forces have been particularly involved in preparing the Yugoslav People's Army and the territorial defense to be the main striking force of the overall system of all-people's defense," and to be "concrete forms of applying Marx' idea of an armed people, in accordance with the experiences of our national liberation war."

Discussing the modernization of the units of the Zagreb Army District, Corkovic says that the introduction of modern weapons has called for many innovations in training and has increased the fire power of the antitank, artillery, missile and air defense units. In this connection, Corkovic says "special attention was paid to modern antitank and air defense training and to training for defense against airborne attacks. Under our conditions the antitank defense is extraordinarily massive and we have a sufficient number of antitank weapons of high penetration. As is well known, we have armed the territorial defense with these weapons. We have also introduced missile type weapons and systems. Most of these weapons were produced in our factories."

Speaking about air defense and the defense against airborne attacks, Corkovic says that "every part of our territory which could be used as an area for landing men and technology is covered by territorial defense units and other units. This fact cannot be ignored by any aggressor trying to realize its goals in our country." Corkovic also says that the combined exercises carried out in the Zagreb Army District have shown noticeable progress in the training of reserve officers and men.

Discussing the contribution of communists to the results achieved by the Zagreb Army District, Corkovic says that the influence of the League of Communists has increased on the life and work of the units and on their combat training and unity. The ideological work among communists was also very rich. "Some 22,000 young men and communists attended the 'Tito-party-revolution' course and "another 18,000 communists and young men participated in the study of the LCY congress theses and documents." "The admission to the League of Communists is also important for the Zagreb Army District," Corkovic says, and adds that "every fourth member of our army district is a member of the LCY."

Corkovic then discusses the Yugoslav military school system, and in this connection stresses "the organized effort of the social factors in the Socialist Republic of Croatia, particularly of the leading organs of the League of Communists of Croatia, to overcome a lagging in the national representation of young men from our republic in the officer corps of the Yugoslav People's Army." He also says that more should be done in the future so that the officers of the Yugoslav People's Army would more equally represent all regions of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, to improve their social composition.

In conclusion, Col Gen Dusan Corkovic discusses the present trend in the Yugoslav People's Army, which has opened its army barracks, clubs and sports grounds to visitors, and says that some 30,000 young workers and students made these visits. In addition, the military hospital in Zagreb carried out medical examinations on some 50,000 citizens and treated about 5,000 of them. The army units worked on various projects throughout the country building canals, roads, and on land afforestation. The army has also made great savings in the Zagreb Army District totalling some 155 million dinars.

ARMY DISTRICTS HOLD ELECTORAL CONFERENCES

Sarajevo Army District

AU0309111Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Dec 78 p 5 AU

[M. Curic report]

[Summary] Sarajevo, 18 December--An electoral conference of the Organization of the League of Communists of the Sarajevo Army District was held in Sarajevo today. Nikola Stojanovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina; Col Gen Dane Cuic, member of the LCY Central Committee; Lt Gen Milan Acic, commander of the Sarajevo Army District; Col Gen Mirko Branic, commander of the republican staff of the territorial defense, and others participated in the work of the session.

Maj Gen Anton Lukezic, secretary of the Committee of the Conference of the Organization of the League of Communists of the Sarajevo Army District, made an introductory speech and said that the ideopolitical activity of communists was focused on developing the combat readiness and modernization of units, on advancing training, on strengthening moral-political unity, and on deepening the revolutionary and people's character of members of the army district, and their Marxist education.

Nikola Stojanovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina, pointed to the basic tasks of communists of the Sarajevo Army District resulting from the positions of the 11th LCY Congress, the LCY Presidium, and from the messages and demands of Comrade Tito, supreme commander of the armed forces and president of the LCY.

Maj Gen Anton Lukezic was elected president of the Committee of the Organization of the League of Communists in the Sarajevo Army District.

Belgrade Army District

AU030912Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Dec 78 p 5 AU

[TANJUG report]

[Summary] Belgrade, 18 December--The sixth electoral conference of the Organization of the League of Communists of the Belgrade Army District was held in Belgrade today. The conference positively assessed the 2-year work of communists of the Belgrade Army District in all fields of activity. Attention was focused on building the combat readiness of the units and commands, on strengthening the moral-political unity and on creating firm military collectives.

In a frank and very critical discussion it was said that the units and commands of the Belgrade Army District had achieved a high level of training and moral-political readiness. Significant results have also been achieved in training the student youth, in implementing the concept of all-people's defense and in the further socialization of defense and social self-protection.

Bogoljub Djordjevic was reelected president of the Committee of the Organization of the League of Communists in the Belgrade Army District.

SEVEN POWER PLANTS TO BE BUILT IN KOSOVO

AU031616Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 3 Jan 79 AU

[Milisav Milic report]

[Text] Kosovo has lignite reserves of over 10 billion tons. In order to use these enormous natural resources more rapidly, seven new thermal electric power plants will be built in the vicinity of Pristina. These power plants should satisfy the domestic needs for energy and leave a considerable quantity for exports. Here is a report by Milisav Milic:

The Kosovo combine produces over 8 million tons of coal and over 4 billion kilowatt hours of electricity annually. However, the province's energy possibilities have by far not been utilized because Kosovo has enormous coal reserves, which exceed 10 billion tons. Lately, the interest in more rapidly using this inexhaustible energy potential has greatly increased. New strip mines will be opened in the Kosovo coal basin which should produce 40 million tons of coal per year and thus provide sufficient quantities of this fuel for new thermal plants.

The Kosovo combine is now building two thermal power plants of 340 megawatts each, which will be included in the country's energy system this year. Plans have been prepared for constructing seven new thermal power plants of 600 megawatts each, which will produce 27 billion kilowatt hours of electricity per year. An agreement has already been reached with the power production organizations in Slovenia and Croatia to participate in financing the building of the power plants in Kosovo.

BRIEFS

SLAVONIJA OIL, GAS OUTPUT--Osijek--A record quantity of crude oil was produced in Slavonija in 1978--1.11 million tons. This is about 6 percent more than 1977. In addition about 300 million cubic meters of natural gas were produced in Slavonija last year which is about one-third of the total natural gas production in Croatia. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1008 GMT 3 Jan 79 LD]